THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to Western market. His assortment of furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter," said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true; therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one weak and the other inactive, no action, tone and control them with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the army and navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

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STATE NEWS.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company reports net profits for the year to the amount of $1,000,000. The company have in contemplation extensive connections north into the State of New York. It will also, under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, obtained on Monday, run to the Wyoming Valley, probably the most prolific coal region in the world.

SOME of the oil companies of Pennsylvania make a deplorable exhibit to the Auditor General. The Seneca Oil Company have put their stock at a valuation so that the tax can be adjusted. The same stock which a few months ago was represented by the directors to be cheap at ten dollars per share is now valued by the same directors at five cents per share, and at this last assessment many of the taxes are computed and paid.

THE rural districts in certain parts of the state, are infested with thieves who ask for lodging at farm houses on the plea that they are discharged soldiers. The result of the hospitality on the part of kind hearted farmers is robbery on the part of those entertained, as they are only burglars in disguise.

TWO barns have lately been burned at Sneakleyville, in Mercer county, both in the day time, and both supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The latter one, last week, belonged to the Presbyterian clergyman. His horse was fortunately out of the barn, but his harness and buggy were consumed.

THE work of track laying on the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole railroad is progressing finely, and all the grading on the entire route is completed, excepting on two cuts. It is expected that the Oil Creek bridge will be completed in ten or twelve days. Gen. Burnside is superintending the work in person.

WE learn that $7,000 of the money stolen from Mr. William Earhart, of Blairsville, was found by a son of Mr. John Stitt, hid under a loose board in the stable of Mr. Alex. Orr. The 7-30 bonds and greenbacks are still missing.

WM. MILNES, Esq., an enterprising Pennsylvanian, and a citizen of Columbia county, has purchased fifty-nine thousand acres of land in the Shenandoha Valley, on which are three furnaces and a forge. It is his design to put them into operation immediately.

A MAN named Adam Witter, in the employ of Mr. McCamant, at Elizabeth Furnace, in Blair county, while chopping wood, last Friday, slipped and fell upon his ax, which cut through the iris into the heart. He lived but a few minutes.

THE Tidioute *Chronicle* says the oil excitement in that locality is on the increase. Speculators are flocking there from all parts of the land, and operations in property have become a as vigorous as the palmy days of 1865.

A SUBSCRIPTION of $1,300 has been raised in Titusville for the purchase of fire hose and hook and ladder apparatus.

FORNEY'S PRESS has come out in favor of the nomination of General John W. Geary, for Governor of the State, by the Union Convention.

RHODES, who has been a second time on trial at Sunbury for the murder of Mrs. Chamberlain, has been acquitted.

HARRIET LANE, niece of ex-President Buchanan, was married at Wheatland on Thursday, to Edward Johnston, a banker of Baltimore.

Petroleum in Europe.

It is stated that petroleum has been discovered in Hanover, and capital is being privately subscribed in England to raise the oil from the wells, which are reported to be numerous. The constantly increasing importance of the trade in mineral oils at Marseilles, too, attracts attention to the oil deposits of Europe. It is now considered certain that, in a period more or less short, the old continent will not be tributary to America for mineral oils for lighting. Every day new reservoirs of petroleum are discovered; and at the same time geologists are beginning to understand the fields better, and the manner in which they are distributed over the globe. Among the localities which already export petroleum is Modo-Wallachia. Havre is the principal French market for petroleum. The Marseilles *Semaphare*, however, is of opinion that Marseilles is destined to become a large market when the European reservoirs shall be worked on a large scale, and when it can receive the mineral oils of Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. There is an intimate connection between the reservoirs of petroleum in Galicia and Modo-Wallachia, in Europe, and the oil region of Pennsylvania, in America, which corresponds to the general line of the Carpathian mountains.—*London Athæn.*

DISSALTING is becoming common in Iowa. The private Secretary of the Governor is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $25,000 in state bonds. H. C. Ohrt, County Judge of Dessaoines county, has left for unknown parts, with $2,000 belonging to his German fellow-citizens. The records of the court were found in inextricable confusion. Cause—hard drink.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST week, as a railroad train was stopping at Gordonsville to put off the mail, quite a crowd who had assembled there made an assault upon the mail agent, who was a Northern man—as the Post-office Department appoint none who cannot take the oath. They informed him that they would not allow any Yankees to run on their roads. Words led to blows, and the train moving off the mail agent escaped with his life. On reporting this to the Post-office Department, Gov. Randall immediately struck Gordonsville from the list of post-offices, and trains now run by that point.

THE thieves have discovered a new use for chloroform in stealing pigs. The parkers near Adrian, Michigan, disappeared in a most unaccountable manner, and what was regarded as strangest, they were carried off without making any disturbance. A gentleman, however, discovered the depredators operating one night when going to the pig pen he found two fat hogs, lying helpless and unconscious, having been drugged with chloloform.

THOS. J. MUNDAY, formerly a member of the New York legislature and a prominent city office-holder in New York, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for making an indecent exposure of his person in a church. This is the second time he has been sentenced for this offense, which has been a common one with him. He urges in palliation that he is a monomaniac on this subject, and really isn't able to control himself.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of the 6th inst., closes an article headed "New England scheming again," by telling the Fenians that "in New England they have an enemy more to be feared in the future than Old England—an enemy with all the world—a ruthless, foreating enemy, whom no law, human or divine, ever yet restrained in her greed after gain and in her intolerance and fanaticism."

THE Columbus (Ga.) Sun, a violent rebel sheet, is fair enough to say that freedmen are generally willing to make contracts in that vicinity; that the neighboring plantation have been successful in procuring a supply of labor for the coming year, and that the number of idlers in the city has greatly diminished.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on Tuesday at Atlanta. The wall of a building, in a course of completion on Peach Tree Creek, crushing six discharged colored soldiers under it. Two were instantly killed and the other four injured so seriously that they were not expected to survive.

THOSE who like to laugh at West Point have an opportunity in a blunder lately made there by Gen. Cullom. A dock of stone costing $20,000 and a year's labor recently disappeared in a single night. West Point officers at first supplaced it upon a shelving rock, and the earth put behind it merely acted as a wedge to shove it off.

OYLER, in Peoria, Illinois, a noted whisky manufacturing region, they test the quality of the liquor by the distance a man can walk after testing it. The liquor called "bangle legs" is said to be made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot legs and tobacco, and will upset a man at the distance of four hundred yards from the demijohn.

AT the time of Senator Douglas' decease his estate was so incumbered that it was believed that there would be nothing left for his family. During the war, however, the price of real estate in Chicago, which belonged to him, appreciated so in value that its sale has paid all the debts and left his family a handsome competence.

A COOL PROPOSITION.—The Concord Bank robbers, who are doubtless in some foreign country, beyond the reach of extradition treaties, have offered through their counsel, to give up the stolen United States securities (amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars, upon the receipt of forty thousand dollars.

CAPT. Sargent, of the Freedman's Bureau at Murfreesboro, has published an order requiring all colored persons to provide themselves with homes by the first of January next. All colored persons found without such employment will be sent to the penitentiary.

A COUPLE in Litchfield county, Conn., lately tried to get divorced after ten years of wedded life, but the Algonquin record of the case showed they had not been legally married, and so gave up the idea of a divorce, and were married in due form.

THE Cologne *Gazette*, publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that the Minister of Finance had forbidden the payment of the January dividend of Austrian credit, and that the Council of Administration had, therefore, tendered their resignations.

THE farmers throughout the whole region seeking Chicago as a centre, are agitating measures of relief from what they deem the extortionate charges of railroad managers and warehousemen. They declare that they are taxed beyond their power of endurance and that a remedy must be found.

A NEGRO named Henry Brown still remain in possession of the Governor's house, and it is said that the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee has recently written to a friend that she intends to return to Richmond, where she "is obliged to live in the black quarters."

FORMERLY we sent 50,000 tons of rice to Europe; but since the war, Europe sends heavily to us. The crop was everywhere lighter than usual, last year. Charleston, which annual product used to exceed 200,000 casks, raised but 1,500.

Major-General M. F. Lowry, who commanded a division of the Army of the Cumberland, and elsewhere, and who surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina, has taken to preaching. He has two Baptist churches in Tippah county, Miss.

SMALL-POX seems to be raging in all parts of the South. In most places it has been confined to the freedmen, but at Columbus, Ga., and in the towns of that vicinity, it is said to have recently broken out violently among the whites.

A MUTINY recently took place among the troops of the Third U. S. Volunteers, in Florida, the Colonel of which has left. A number of the regiment were tried by a military commission for his murder, and condemned and executed.

CHARLES CARROLL, a watchman at Charleston, S. C., has been sentenced by military commission to three years' imprisonment in Fort Pulaski, for pushing a negro off a wharf, by which he was drowned.

EZRA CORNELL has ordered for Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., a refracting telescope with a lens twenty-four inches in diameter, which will make it much larger than any similar instrument in this country.

THE new hotel at New Orleans refuses to receive guests from the North. The hotel I crowded with Southerners, who occupy themselves in denouncing the "Yankee Government" that has taken away their negroes.

AN application of a colored girl for admission to the high school in Troy, N. Y., which was refused by the principal, was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was recently decided against the principal.

AN interesting and instructive scene may be daily witnessed on the southern railroads—reconstructed confederates selling spelling books to recently enfranchised contrabands.

UP to the year 1860, no less than fifty wells had been sunk in the great Sahara desert by the French. The total quantity of water given by these wells amounts to 7,920,000 gallons per day.

COLONEL WM. P. THOMASSON, formerly of Louisville and recently of Chicago, has been appointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Department of Kentucky.

OFFICER JO. SWEENEY was shot and mortally wounded at Louisville, on Friday, by a young man named McCorkle, whom he tried to arrest.

AS much nitrate of soda as can be held between the thumb and fingers, will preserve flowers for the space of a fortnight.

THE number of emigrants that arrived in the State of Ohio during the year was 10,585, an increase of 6,441 over the figures of 1864.

SCIO, a town of 15,000 inhabitants in Asiatic Turkey, has been leveled by an earthquake. Its two flight-houses only remained standing.

THERE is no import on foot in the principal manufacturing towns of England to make Saturday a permanent half holiday.

THE notorious she-rebel Belle Boyd has engaged to make her appearance upon the Liverpool stage.

ON Friday evening a severe thunder-storm accompanied by heavy rain, occured at Indianapolis.

The circulation of the *Independence Belge* is prohibited in France, till further orders.

OUT of 200,000 persons married in England in 1863, only 182,408 were able to sign their names.

THE New York *Tribune* and *Herald* will soon enlarge to the size of the *Times* of that city.

ORANGE, Ga., has been nearly destroyed by fire.

LIBBY PRISON is now a grocery store.

Du Chaillu, the Explorer and Gorilla-Hunter.

A private letter from Mr. Du Chaillu, received by the last mail from London, communicates some interesting particulars of his last exploring journey. We have before noted that it was Mr. Du Chaillu's purpose to cross the continent of Africa from Gaboon River, and that he had been attacked and robbed by the natives. He writes: "I have been in new countries, and penetrated much further into the heart of Africa than before. At first sight new tribes, hitherto unknown, amongst them a dwarf people who call themselves Obongoons, and who are gypsies in their habits. My projects for going across the continent were most promising up to the moment of the unlucky accident which ruined all and nearly caused the destruction of my life and my whole party. A gun in the hands of one of my men was accidentally discharged, and the ball killed two natives. The people amongst whom we were, at once took it into their heads that we had come to kill them, immediately attacked us, and we were forced to retreat and fight our way back, part of the time under terrible difficulties. I was wounded twice with poisoned arrows, but escaped with life and limb, and am now well."

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 9.—The Nebraska Legislature organized to-day. The message of the Governor favors the organization of a State Government, the vigorous prosecution of the Indian war, and recommends a law for the registration of voters. He also recommends a geological survey of the territory, and the organization of an Emigration Bureau, with an agency in New York.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Jan. 9.—The steamer Oregon is still aground. Her freight has all been saved. Heavy ice in the Columbia river prevents navigation above the Cascade.

On the 27th ult., the ship William Nelle, of Boston, struck a reef of rocks in the Strait of Enea, and went to pieces. The crew were saved. The ship was in ballast.

Troops Mustered Out.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—The 120th Illinois regiment have left for home, orders have been received here to muster out all the Volunteers in this Department.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches

NEGROES IN U. S. UNIFORM IMPRISONED.

Treasury Operations for the Week.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Report of Col. Shaffer.

NORTHERN MEN AND BLACKS ALIKE UNSAFE.

Bible Society Semi-Centennary.

OUTRAGEOUS INSULT TO MR. SUMNER.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January, 14, 1865.

NEGROES IN FEDERAL UNIFORM IMPRISONED.

A rebel Justice of the Peace, at Warrenton, Virginia, recently had the audacity to imprison several negroes, for appearing on the streets wearing the uniforms of federal soldiers. The same dignitary threatens to arrest and imprison any negro found dressed in federal blue, notwithstanding the fact that very many of this class are unable to provide themselves with less obnoxious clothing.

THE CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day, $2,932,655 in National Bank currency, was issued by the Treasury to the Banks. Total now in circulation, $282,956,520.

REDEMPTIONS AT THE TREASURY.

The following redemptions were made by the Treasury, last week: Demand Notes, $99,825. Legal Tender Notes, $111,200. Compound Interest Notes, $6,720,340. Fractional Currency, $157,200. Certificates of Indebtedness, $27,500. Total, $7,075,225.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Col. Shaffer, formerly Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff, who has just returned from a two month's tour through Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, gives anything but a flattering account of the condition of affairs there. He says that nearly all of the northern men who went down South to settle since the conclusion of the war, are preparing to return to the North again, in consequence of the hostility of the Southern people toward them. Many of these settlers have purchased or leased plantations, and expended thousands of dollars in preparing them for cotton-raising, but so violent is the persecution they meet with at the hands of the reconstructed rebels, they prefer to leave everything behind them to remaining in that country.

In this connection Col. Shaffer mentions the case of a northern man, who for three years past has been engaged in cotton growing in Louisiana. He had three plantations, and employed 2,000 negroes at good wages. On the first of January he called his hands together, and informed them that he could not renew his contract with them; that if he attempted to put in another crop he would not be allowed to gather it, and that if he remained his life was in peril. This gentleman had expended over half a million of dollars in permanent improvements on his plantations, all of which he had, of course, to leave behind.

This feeling of hostility toward the Yankees, Col. Shaffer says, is not confined to the sparsely populated districts of the South, but extends to the cities and towns where United States troops are stationed. The majority of the Northern merchants in New Orleans and Mobile, who went there after the capture of those places, and opened stores, are making preparations to leave as soon as they can, after the withdrawal of the troops; and Col. S. predicts that four fifths of the Northern men now in the South will be out of it before the first of May.

Nearly all the laws passed by the reconstructed Legislatures of the Gulf States are framed with the purpose of excluding and keeping the negro in a condition worse, if anything, than slavery. In Mississippi the Legislature has just passed an act preventing the negroes from hiring out to anybody but their former masters, and imposing a fine on the person hiring them, of five dollars a day for every day they so employ them. The effect of this is to strip the plantations of Northern men of their labor.

The black code and vagrant laws have also been made twice as stringent as they formerly were, and a negro thrown out out of work by the law prohibiting his employment except by his late owner becomes in the eye of the law a vagrant, and as such is bound out for a term of years to anybody who wants him. The courts both State and Federal are managed in the interests of the rebels and it is impossible for a Northern man even in the most trifling suits to have justice shown him; the juries are rebels, and the whole affair a mere mockery.

It is with great difficulty, Colonel Shaffer says, that a Yankee can secure the services of a lawyer to defend or prosecute a suit in the Courts, so intense is the hatred of everything Northern. In many places officers wearing the uniform of our army, are refused accommodations at the hotels, and so frequent are the annoyances and insults to which they are subjected, that very few who are compelled to travel on duty in the South, wear their uniforms any more.

In consequence of this state of affairs, Col. Shaffer says that the cotton crop for the coming season will fall far below the estimated amount.

Information concerning the state of affairs in North Carolina has also been received in this city. The Union sentiment scarcely manifests itself, while the bitterness of the people against Northerners and the Government is rapidly increasing.

Those best acquainted with the feelings of these people are most earnest in their opposition to the present admission of southern members. They all agree that there can be no safety either in admitting these members or in withdrawing the troops. Nearly all the business men from the North have left Raleigh, the citizens refusing to trade with them.

A DANGEROUS RICHMOND EDITOR.

Mr. Brooks, Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times*, who was recently assaulted in Richmond, by H. Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, has been instructed, by the Washington correspondent of the *Times* to provide him self with fire arms, and to draw on him, if necessary, for the expenses of Pollard's funeral.

ST. LOUIS AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

J. S. Kalloch, Esq., of Ottawa, Kansas, is here endeavoring to secure Government assistance for the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad, of which he is President. He considers his prospects for success flattering.

AGENTS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU UNPROTECTED

Since the withdrawal of the troops from the South, a great many volunteer officers holding positions there under the Freedmen's Bureau, have sent in their resignations to the War Department. They say they cannot stay there unless they have troops at their backs.

COTTON KEPT OUT OF MARKET.

A private letter from Mobile says there are ninety thousand bales of cotton still in the hands of planters, in the interior of Alabama, waiting to come to market. The owners of it, anticipating a short crop this year, are holding for a rise in the market.

C. C. LANGDON.

One of the members elect to Congress from Alabama, is among the latest arrivals from the South. Langdon is an uncompromising rebel, and says he will hang before taking the test oath. He accounts for his presence in Washington by saying that he has good reasons for believing that the Southern delegations will soon be admitted to Congress.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The congregation worshipping in the Hall of the House to-day, gave way to the semi-centennial meeting of the National Bible Society. Dr. Vermilliye, of New York, preached the sermon, as is usual on the Sabbath. The Hall was full, and many were unable to obtain seats. Members of the Cabinet, and a large number of Congressmen were present.

BENEFIT TO STONEWALL JACKSON'S WIDOW.

General Turner, commanding the District of Henrico, has granted the managers of the Richmond Theatre, permission to give a complimentary benefit in aid of Stonewall Jackson's widow.

A MANIFESTATION OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

Senator Sumner, last evening, received a box containing the finger of a negro, accompanied with the following note:

"You old son of a b—h, I send you a piece of one of your friends, and if that bill of yours passes, I will have a piece of you."

(Signed,) A UNION MAN.

The finger, which had evidently been in alcohol for sometime, was done up in a round box, addressed in a beautiful hand and left on the door step of Senator Sumner's boarding house, where it was found by a servant girl. The note was in a boyish hand and in several instances words of it misspelled.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS' WIDOW TO BE MARRIED.

Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 20th inst., to Brevet-Brigadier General Williams, Acting Adjutant General, United States Army, now on duty at the War Department.

CASE OF GEN. SWEENY.

Troops Withdrawn from the South.

NEXICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Stephens' Letter a Forgery.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

The Reconstruction Committee.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: A probably unsuccessful appeal has been made to the War Department, for the restoration of General Sweeny, the Fenian Commander in Chief, to his position in the regular service.

General Grant, under orders from the President, is withdrawing all the troops from the Southern States, except garrisons of United States forts at important points.

The official dispatches from United States agents abroad, received by the State Department, by the last Steamer from Europe, are favorable to American interest. The plans for the extension of European influence on our Continent have received a death blow by the reteration of the Union. It is expected that the Mexican difficulty will be solved by the withdrawal of the French troops, since there are grounds for believing that the State Department at Washington and the French Government have had an understanding on the subject, which is said to date previous to the termination of the Civil War.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are in consultation to day on the Constitutionality of the test oath, about which there difference of opinion.

It is certain that Secretary McCulloch's Financial Bill, will be amended before its passage.

The *Post* says some of the Fenians of this city profess to believe that Stevens' letter is a forgery, and have designed to overthrow the opposition to O'Mahony, before the truth could be known.

The Minnesota is waiting for her opponent, the Algonquin, to get ready for the race race, which will commence on Monday next, another forty-six hour trial, which, when terminated, will be followed by another of the same duration. It is thought the Algonquin will be ready to be ready for sea, and it is confidently asserted that both vessels will start about the 20th inst.

A full particulars of the loss of the steamer Mary A. Boardman are published. Purser Henry Seguire and Stephen H. Jones, behaved in the most noble and heroic manner, hazarding their own lives in a small boat to rescue the passengers. The row-boat was two days in reaching the propeller, the sea dashing her off repeatedly. Great credit is also given to Captain Bird of the steamer Charlotte Chamberlain, and the crew and passengers of the Boardman. By their heroic efforts, all the drowned and lost were saved.

In the case of the Mercantile Bank against Windsor, the Court has granted the motion to make supplementary answer, setting up the fact that the Bank was under the protection in England as a discharge from the debt.

The obsequies of the late Robert B. Minturn took place in the Church of the Holy Communion, this morning.

The funeral of the late Prof. Mapes took place in Brooklyn to-day.

The Court has denied the motion to strike out the justification of the answer in the case of Joseph H. Madox against Secretary of War Stanton.

Gold was quoted this afternoon at 1.25½.

Within the last three days twelve pickpockets have been arrested on the city railroad cars.

The nomination of Robert Martin, the alleged confederate of Kennedy, was resumed before United States Commissioner Osborne to-day.

The *Post's* Washington special says: It is reported that the Reconstruction Committee intend sending for many Southern leaders, both Union and Secession, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the Southern States. The prospects of the admission of the Tennessee Congressional delegation is slight, but private advices state that the Tennessee Legislature will immediately confer equal civil rights upon the freedmen.

The trial of Lewis Alexandria Pickers is progressing to-day. Colored witnesses are admitted to the same privileges as whites in giving their testimony.

Lieutenant Swan committed suicide on board the receiving ship Vermont, this morning, by shooting himself with a pistol.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: A compliment of the first order was paid to General Schofield, on the Anniversary of the battle at Nashville. The American Minister and a number of American officers and citizens sojourning in Paris, were present.

All the papers have been warned beforehand not to publish the letter of the Count De Paris, to the Chicago *Republican*.

The *Tribune* this morning says: The Government is at present extending its hospitality to several delegations of Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Caws and Miami tribes, about forty Indians now in the city. The last delegation, consisting of five members of the Miami tribe, arrived in town today.

The steamer Hermann, for Bremen; and City of London, for Liverpool, sailed to-day, taking $400,000 in specie. The steamer Leo, from Savannah, on the 6th inst., has arrived.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF FREEDMEN

Convention of Customs Collectors.

VESSEL FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Hon. Jas. Harlan, Senator from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—A large number of applications for pardons were received at the Attorney General's office.

General Howard has received letters showing that there is a great improvement in the relations between the freedmen and their former masters in Georgia and Alabama.

The United States Consul at Nuremburg informs the Department of State that from and after the first of January, 1866, passports will cease to be required of foreigners in Bavaria, excepting in the cases of persons seeking employment, those traveling with public exhibitions, pedlars, musicians and the like.

The convention of Collectors of Customs, from the Northern frontier, has completed its work, and adjourned. As the result of their labors, some important measures for the improvement of the revenue laws, for the suppression of smuggling, have been recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The United States Consul, at Antwerp, writing to the State Department, says that on the 12th the Master, and seven men, of the brigantine Hattie Morrison, were rescued from the wreck of that vessel, by Capt. Wylstas, of the Dutch galliot, Cornelia and Susana: The Hattie Morrison was shattered to pieces by the terrific gales of the 17th to 20th, in latitude North 45 degrees, longitude 6 degrees, and was left in a sinking condition when discovered. One man, Edward Brown, had been washed overboard, and the master and two other men were badly injured.

A telegram was received here to-day from Iowa, stating that Hon. James Harlan had been nominated by the Legislature for U. S. Senator, for the term commencing in 1867.

THE ICE AGAIN MOVING.

Several More Boats Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The ice started again about eleven o'clock last night, occasioned by the breaking up of the Missouri River, and swept past the city with terrible force, sinking the Ochasaka, City of Pekin, Hattie May, Mollie McPike, carrying away the wrecks of past disasters, and crushing several barges and wharf boats.

Three or four other steamers are reported swept down the stream, but their names are not yet ascertained. The river is now open and running full of very heavy ice, but the ferry boats manage to cross occasionally. The following additional losses are reported: Nebraska, $20,000; Hattie May, $30,000; City of Pekin, $40,000; Mollie McPike, $40,000; insurance unknown.

Governor Curtin Recovering.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—Governor Curtin is expected to leave Havana on the 15th for New York. His health has steadily improved. The alarming symptoms have almost entirely disappeared, although not perfectly restored to health, he is constrained to return home by a sense of duty.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

French Moving on President Juarez's Headquarters.

CEMETERIES ON BATTLE FIELDS.

Important Declaration of Gen. Grant.

HE FAVORS RETAINING TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Official intelligence from the city of Chihuahua up to the 8th of December has been received in this city.

President Juarez instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been represented, was resting quiet at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend of his as follows: "The commanding officer of these States—the frontier States—and political leaders, have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term, and I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the republic."

The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this be in great force the Mexican Government will again abandon that city and go to some other convenient point of the republic.

While the woolen manufacturing of the country has doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that during the four years ending January 20, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported make an aggregate of $350,000,000, of which the unmanufactured wool amounted to 280,000,000 pounds, and cost $15,000,000. Nearly all the imports of wool under the late tariff came at either three or four cents per pound; the duty averaging less than five cents. The woolen Australia and South Africa, which are fine macrinoes, are invoiced at less than twenty-four cents per pound.

Second Assistant Post Master General Terrell will leave Washington tomorrow for various parts of the South, in order to make better arrangements for mail facilities.

A circular has been issued by Brevet Major General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Tennessee, requesting Surgeons, Chaplains, Agents, of Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Quartermasters, officers and soldiers who may have served in the army at any time during the war, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, having knowledge of the location of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of any of our brave soldiers in the States above named, to send to Captain E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster, at Murfreesboro. Tennessee such information as will be useful to him in identifying in all cases of burial wherever our armies have served.

Capt. Whitman has been assigned to the special duty of visiting the battle grounds, cemeteries and places where the Union dead have been interred in that Military Division, and to report thereon, with a view to the establishment of National Cemeteries, and the removal to those of the dead, on the plan of those already in process of completion, at Chattanooga and Stone River. The above is a part of the general plan already successfully inaugurated by Major General Meigs.

It may be stated with reference to the recent dispatch to the Mobile Tribune announcing the withdrawal of the troops from Alabama and Georgia, and that in acting upon the application of Gov. Parsons to withdraw them from the former State, Gen. Grant had the loyal interior Lieut. Gen. Grant has made the following reply:

"For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the rights and safety of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from there. The number of troops and garrisons might be reduced, but a moveable force, sufficient to insure tranquility, should be retained. If the forces are withdrawn to the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia."

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Mail Agent Assailed in Virginia.

SUPPOSED PRIVATEERS ON THE SPANISH COAST.

London Times Thinks Napoleon will Withdraw from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Fenian Senate has taken no action to-day in reference to the letter of Stephens recently received, and probably will not act until Monday. Mr. Roberts has not decided what course he will pursue, but the letter will have great influence upon him. Its effect on the the Senate is not yet apparent.

The letter is creating great excitement among the Fenians, and it is reported that O'Rourke, Senator and Treasurer, has given up the funds in his hands, which will make the total amount in the Fenian treasury thirty thousand dollars.

Arrangements are now being made to effect the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, which was prevented by the recent dissensions of the Brotherhood.

A dispatch from Washington says last week as the railroad train was stopping at Gordonsville, Virginia, to put off the mail, a crowd assailed the mail agent, who was a Northern man, and the conductor would not allow any Yankees to run on their roads. The train moving off the mail agent escaped with his life. When the act was reported to the Postoffice Department the Postmaster General immediately struck Gordonsville from the list of postoffices, and trains now run by that point.

In the details of the news by the Scotia, the Madrid correspondence to the London *Times* says the report is current that suspicious-looking vessels supposed to be privateers had been seen about the waters of Cadez. The alarm of the authorities at Cadez is said to be great, as described as considerable, and the assurances of the government, that Spanish merchantmen would be protected in all seas, had not produced much confidence at Cadiz. Three frigates were about to leave Spain for the Pacific.

The London *Times* in an editorial on Mexican affairs, argues that Napoleon will peaceably withdraw, and urges America, for the interest of all concerned, to await the result and abstain from inconsiderate expressions on the subject.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Paris by a decree prohibiting the circulation of the *Independence Belge* in Paris. It was from this paper that the Parisians derived all their news, their own journals not daring to publish but the official messages. Rumor says that a similar course will be adopted on English and American journals.

JUAREZ AT CHIHUAHUA.

California and Australia Advices.

COLD DISCOVERIES IN NEW ZELAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Consul of the Republic of Mexico at this point has received an official communication from his Government, dated November 24, at Chihuahua, where President Juarez arrived on the 20th of that month. Immediately on his arrival he organized the Government there, and due notice of the fact was given to the Mexican people through a circular issued by the Secretary of Foreign Relations. President Juarez was the object of the most flattering public demonstrations during his trip to Chihuahua, and upon his arrival there Governor Juarez gave a grand banquet in his honor, on which occasion the President of the Republic of Mexico was most cordially toasted, and earnest expression was given to the sentiment that the cause of Mexican Independence would finally triumph.

The steamship Golden City sailed for Panama to-day, taking $983,800 in treasure, of which $824,578 is for New York.

The steamer Sonoma, Ned McLaughlin has been arrested here on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the safe of the United States fleet paymaster at Panama, in October. He He was taken before the Shipping Commissioner to-day.

Australia dates to the 28th of October are received.

The war in New Zealand continued.

The Government had defeated all at Melbourne continued, and the Cabinet at Sidney had been reconstructed, and there was much excitement over gold discoveries in New Zealand.

Wm. Mackay, Cashier of the Bank of Treasury here, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. The Government will lose nothing.

It is reported that a reclaiming has been had in the Nevada Supreme Court, in the case involving the legality of the specific contract.

On the 1st. the ship Commodore Bell, of Boston, struck a reef of rocks and went to pieces. The crew were saved. The ship was in ballast.

From New Orleans—Markets—Steamboat Captured by Outlaws.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton brisker; sales of 4,500 bales at 48@49c. Sugar, 15½@15c. Tobacco more active. Flour dull at $7.25 to $8.50. Gold, 137½. Sterling exchange, 175c. Stock of cotton, 188,000 bales; sales of the week, 15,000 bales.

The Mobile *Advertiser* learns that a band of outlaws captured the steamer Lilly with one thousand bales of cotton, at Mclatosh Bluff. They landed the passengers in the woods and and took the boat up the Tombigbee river.

The steamer Trenton, with one thousand bales of cotton was burned, on the Washita river, last Wednesday. The passengers and crew were saved. The cargo was insured, but the boat, it is believed, was not.

Horace H. Day

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE INEQUALITY OF THE RACES.

In countries where monarchical institutions have run their roots down deep among the foundations stones of society, superiority is predicated of a certain family or families of the dominant race or tribe. When these families have been established for a long time in power, the sentiment of loyalty in the people, taking an abnormal development, attaches itself to them in a degree almost incomprehensible to those who have been reared under popular forms and imbued with democratic ideas. These families, through long acquiescence in their pretensions, take on a counterfeit consciousness of superior worth, and really feel that they are more than ordinary mortals.

Sometimes superiority is predicated of a particular race or tribe. This is the form the sentiment commonly takes under republican governments. In the United States superiority is claimed for the white race over the black race; and on this superiority the most extravagant and untenable assumptions are set up.

It is doubtless true that inequalities exist among men of the same race or tribe or family. Some are handsome and others ugly; some strong and others weak; some wise and others simple; some brave and others timid. But these diferences do not imply inequality of rights. If one man is stronger or more knowing than his neighbor, it does not follow that he has a right either to reduce that neighbor to subjection by force, or to defraud him of his property by guile. The man of superior physical or mental endowments is bound to use his larger capacities beneficently, not aggressively; accordingly as a possessor of uncommon gifts uses them does he become a benefactor or an oppressor.

The inequalities observed to exist between members of the same family or tribe are not greater than the inequalities existing between different races of men. The black race is not equal to the white race. Accept whatever hypothesis of the origin of races you will; strike down into actual history at whatever era you may select; and the predominance of the white race is conspicuous. If we accept the common theory of the unity of the races—of the derivation of all human beings from a single pair—it is palpable enough that the blacks have had just as many centuries as the whites in which to develope a high order of civilization. The whites have developed such a civilization the blacks have not. It seems to us that the debate concerning superiority is answered in this fact. If any other theory of the origin of the races is maintained, the result cannot be different. While individuals may be held to owe much to the local surrounding circumstances under which their lots are cast, races in the long run and on a large scale create the mental and moral atmosphere in which they move. Races are emphatically the architects of their own fortunes.

But it does not follow because one race possesses higher gifts than another that those gifts may rightfully be used with malevolent intent. The horse is a superior animal to the ass. There is a beauty of form and motion; a grace of docility and attachment; an elasticity and wealth of service, in the horse, which puts him beyond all power of competition on the part of the ass. It does not follow from thence that the horse should eat all the oats and the ass do all the work.

So far as our observation extends, the prejudice against black men is strongest and most offensive in those white men who are lowest in the scale in their own race. A man who is assured of his own position, and feels it to be satisfactory, is not suspicious. He is content. A man whose mind, naturally large, has been elevated by study, reflection and refined intercourse, learns that all artificial and factitious distinctions are unworthy and pernicious. He feels that "a man's a man for a' that."

The black race, through the overruling hand of Providence, has been planted in this country side by side with the white race. All speculation as to whether this is the best possible arrangement is irrelevant. The fact of their co-existence in the same territory is settled. What shall be done? We have tried a century and a half of unwarrantable domination over them, reducing them to the level of chattels personal. This experiment has proved even more disastrous to us than to them. We have now commenced a new scheme of treating them as human beings, endowed with the same rights as ourselves. Doubtless there are difficulties in the way; some of them inherent in the nature of the case, but more in the bad habits in which we have delighted to be educated. But the path of safety for both races lies in our accepting fully all the necessary consequences of the new position, and discharging with alacrity all the esponsibilities we have assumed.

THE Richmond *Republic*, alluding to the election, in the Legislature of Virginia, of the old Rebel State officers, says:

A sad day's work was done yesterday in the Capitol of Virginia. If the election goes on as it commenced, the government of Governor PIERPONT will be turned out of doors. The people of Virginia, through their representatives here, will be made to repudiate the government sent to Richmond by the President, and to elect men, who, however unexceptionable in personal character, have the crowning merit of having been identified with the rebellion.

The *Republic* then goes on to say that this is not the act of the *people* of Virginia, but that the representatives have acted in defiance of public opinion. It would be some consolation to be able to think so; but it is impossible to separate the action of the people from the acts of their representatives. The men who have done this deed were chosen by the people, and it is but fair to conclude that in their acts they fully represent those by whom they have been chosen. Until the people of Virginia repudiate the deeds of their representatives, the conclusion is unavoidable that the act of one is the act of the other.

The people of Virginia, it is plain from this, will have none of "the government sent to Richmond by the President." They would have us believe that they are loyal and obedient, and worthy of instant readmission into the Union; but they seize the earliest opportunity to overthrow the free-state government organized during the rebellion, and to re-instate those officers who were displaced by the capture of Richmond. It is, altogether, an instructive illustration of the way "restoration" works, and indicates plainly the spirit that will prevail when the present restraints upon the disloyalty of the South are removed. "Restoration," in Virginia, as throughout the South, means the restoration of the old ruling class, and a return to the old state of things; and although they look to the President, with an indefinite hope that he will befriend them, they trample as ruthlessly upon the government he sent to Richmond for the negro, if he were their bitterest enemy.

THE grand jury of Lafayette county, Miss. have found "a true bill" against Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. A., for burning the court house and town of Oxford, in the summer of 1864.

WHAT THEY WANT.

A rebel newspaper sums up the "wants" of the South as follows:

1. We want the military removed. 2 We want the Freedmen's Bureau abolished 3. We want to be allowed to elect men to office who represent the wishes of a majority of the people. 4. We want these officers, when elected, to be allowed to exercise the functions of their respective offices without interference from the Central Government. 5. We want a general amnesty; and 6. We want the protective tariff abolished.

These are all modest wants, especially the last. Laying aside all comments upon its modesty, however, the people of the North will do well to note that the repeal of the protective tariff is not only a darling project with the men who are applying for admission to Congress from the South, but with many of the Northern men who are urging their admission.

The New York *Evening Post*, formerly a Republican paper, is very often and freely quoted from as an authority in favor of the instant admission of the Southern claimants to seats in Congress, but the motive for its eagerness on this subject is withheld. It is the organ of the importing interest in New York, and its specially is *Free Trade*. It, like the rebel newspaper we have quoted from, wants the protective tariff repealed, *and it wants the Southern claimants admitted to seats in Congress to get their votes for its repeal.*

We can well understand, therefore, why the *Evening Post* should favor the early admission of the Southern representatives to Congress. It is true to its Free Trade principles, in doing so, and it makes all else subordinate to them. But why a Tariff paper,—why a paper published in a region where every one is a Tariff man and where every body is interested in maintaining the Tariff—should play into the hands of the free traders by joining with them in trying to get some fifty or sixty anti-tariff Congressmen into the House, we cannot understand. The Free Trade journal is consistent in subordinating its anti-slavery to its anti-tariff ideas; but what shall we say for those who, with professions of devotion to a Protective Tariff ever on their lips, labor on with an energy that borders on the insane for a "restoration" that will imperil not only the interests of freedom and the freedmen, but the interests of free labor throughout the North, of which the Tariff is the chief protection?

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette*, with a zeal that does honor to some of the finer feelings of human nature, claims that the *Republican* is wrong when it calls Lieut. Gov. Bross a genuine and typical Western man. "Bross," says the *Gazette*, in the blind and rather impolitic way in which it assails Pittsburgh, "Bross was born and educated a Pennsylvanian. The home of his nativity and youth was on the bank of the Delaware river, in the God-forsaken county of Pike, where rattlesnakes and Democrats are equally venomous. He mastered the art preservative of all arts in the village of Milford *Herald*, the organ of the Pike county Democracy. How he managed to escape contamination, or, incurring it, managed to be regenerated, we do not know. But this is certain: a good thing did come out of that political Nazareth. He is a 'genuine and typical Yenkee Yankee.'"

Before such an array of facts we yield something. But envy and jealousy cannot deprive Chicago of all her well-earned renown. It is to his residence here that Deacon Bross owes what the *Gazette* irreverently terms his regeneration. But for the purifying and ennobling influences that have here been brought to bear upon his soul, he might, while yet living, be languishing in the lost estate that distinguishes the Democrats of Pike county.—*Chicago Republican.*

This instance of the salubrious effects of the atmosphere of Chicago is so much more favorable than general report would lead us to suppose that we are glad to give it further publicity. But the *Republican* goes on to ascribe certain exceptionable traits in Mr. Bross' character to his nativity, and claims still that in all else he is "a true and typical Western man," a product of Chicago. Truly, modesty never stands in the way of that city claiming credit for the best of everything.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The New York *Herald*—very poor authority for anything—says it has private intelligence from Washington that all the members of the present Cabinet, excepting Messrs. McCULLOCH and DENNISON, will shortly resign and be superseded by new selections, of the character of which no indication is given. The story may be true; but we should be more inclined to believe it if it came upon better authority than the *Herald*. No other paper has the news.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says of the new through line projected by the Atlantic and Great Western Company:

"The rates of transportation per mile, between points west and this city, are not to exceed the rates charged between the same points and New York, the intent being to give to Philadelphia the most favorable rates, and to prevent any discrimination against it. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is not to pro rate with any other line at lower rates than by the Reading Railroad."

This disposition to allow Philadelphia all that she could reasonably ask, is responded to in that city by an attempt to squelch the project in its inception, and to shut herself up, in common with the rest of the State, to but one line of communication between the East and West.

AMONG the last words uttered in the House last week was a declaration by Mr CHANLER, of New York, that there was no instance in history of the negroes asserting their own liberty, and that they naturally crouched in obedience to the whites. This accords well with the apprehensions of Mr. CHANLER'S lately rebellious friends, who are tortured by a constant and universal fear of insurrection among the freedmen. They, at least, think the blacks capable of resenting the wrongs which they heap upon them.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.—It seems probable, from present indications, that Congress will pass a bill conferring suffrage upon all residents in the District of Columbia who can read and write, without regard to race or color. This is the right plan, and we should be heartily glad to see this test made general throughout the country. It is the only legitimate test of the right to vote, and the establishment of it will command almost universal approbation.

THE *Memphis Avalanche* proposes that the Southern States should hold a general convention, "to determine what conditions the States are willing to accept on their return to the Union." Whoever before heard of a conquered people dictating the terms of their submission? The Southern States will have to "accept" the conditions which their conquerors shall "determine."

TENNESSEE.—The legislature has adopted resolutions declaring that the State will cheerfully bear her part of the burden of the National debt. An amendment offered in the House, to the effect that Tennessee and other Southern States, having to pay their just portion of the public debt, should be immediately represented in Congress, was laid on the table—19 to 42.

A Land-Title Dispute in the Oil Region

The Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* says: "For two or three days past the citizens of Corry, Pa., have been very much excited at the discovery of the fact that there is a disputed title to the property on which a large part of that city or village is located. All sorts of wild stories have been put afloat respecting the state of things, not a tithe of which has any foundation in fact. The substance of the whole case, as near as we can learn, and we have applied to the fountain head, amounts to this: In 1800 the land in dispute was purchased at sheriff's sale, by H. D. Francis and King, and was in the sale denominated 'wild land.' It was purchased for a mere trifle. In 1862, the owners being in arrears for taxes, the land was again disposed of at Treasurer's sale, and was bought in by Messrs. Cooper and Frisbee, of Union, by payment of the taxes. The parties secured it by a deed, which was duly recorded. By law the original owners could, within a certain time, two years, we think, resume possession by making good the taxes and costs, and, probably, intending to do this, parcelled the land (ninety-two acres) into building lots and disposed of them. The two years having expired, Messrs. Cooper and Frisbee now claim the land, and, it is said, the improvements with it."

CUR PARIS LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARIS, Friday, December 29, 1865.

When writing the figures 1865 for the last time at the head of my letter, one is naturally prompted to take a glance at the circumstances of the fast-closing year, and examine under what auspices the New Year is about to open.

In the first place, then, I think it is quite evident that all over the world the interests of peace predominate. This was the tendency of the public mind for some time previously in Europe; but, strange to say, the *coup de grace* to bellicose intentions, if any such before existed, was given by the Nation which had just distinguished itself in war beyond any other people whether of ancient or modern times. The example, indeed, of America, has been of a two-fold character. In the first place she has shown herself so strong that no European Nation, depend upon it, will seriously meddle with, offend, or quarrel with her. In this way America has influenced the fate of the World, and promoted peaceful relations by the force of demonstration. But she has done so in a yet more noble and elevated capacity—by a moderation such as no nation in the world ever yet displayed in the power of victory and in the hour of the greatest provocation—by the noble disdain which she has manifested for the barbarous triumphs of the mere conqueror and ravager of Nations. She might have swept earth and sea, had she so willed it, with her fleets and armies, and laid, not only all the New Continent, but Europe to boot, the world itself, at her feet if she pleased. Instead of this she sent forth only words of peace and good will, of moderation in the day of her great power, or at most, of frindly remonstrance for wrongs done to her. It was the greatest triumph, I hesitate not to say, which has ever been achieved in modern times.

You who live at a distance from the results of this great policy, can scarcely, I fear, sufficiently appreciate the effects it has produced upon other nations. To judge of those, it is necessary to be living here in Europe and listen, with pleased ears, to the busy murmur of admiration every where raised around. "Truly, they are a great people!"—*En vérité, c'est un grand peuple*—said a great living historian and great authority in my hearing the other day, when expatiating upon recent American actions and triumphs. And I have quote expressions of the same sentiment almost *ad infinitum*. All this is very pleasant to hear, to feel and to be engaged, and I have myself been quoting it and impressing it upon the minds of those at a distance, for it betokens the most glorious of all triumphs, the triumph of honor and respect.

I understand that the Emperor took the opportunity of a diplomatic dinner given in honor of the king of Portugal, and at which Mr. Bigelow was present, to express his satisfaction at the message of President Johnson. Indeed, the tone of the *Moniteur*, of which I recently sent you specimens, left no doubt both of the relief felt by the French Government on the settlement of Mexico, and of its great desire to reciprocate amicable sentiments. I firmly believe that it is the Emperor's most earnest wish to get out of the scrape in which his ambition has involved him, and the American continent, as early as ever he can do so without personal humiliation, or humiliation to the French flag, either which would be dangerous to his position here. The last dispatches from America, and the proceedings and language of Congress on Mexican affairs have caused a sensation here, and now of course, published by the liberal press as a suitable comment upon their own previous warnings, and the national disapprobation of the entire Napoleonic enterprise.

The Imperialist journal, *La France*, much in the confidence of the Empress's party, has hastened to give public utterance to a sympathetic denial of the reports that M. de Montholon had dispatched his First Secretary of Legation to Europe for instructions, and threatened to leave Washington, in case Morgan were accredited minister to Juarez. The report was not credited, but have made the round English and French newspapers, and more than ever desirous of being rid of this never ending cause of anxiety. It is affirmed here that the Emperor Maximilian has nothing to hope from any help which Army may be withdrawn at present, he must withdraw with it. This step would no doubt humiliate the French ruler both in his own eyes and in the eyes of the nation, and he cannot afford to do this. But depend upon it he desires only to escape, and it will be wiser to give him time and opportunity to do so.

Altogether, however, the close of 1865 finds us in the midst of peace and of peaceful pursuits and pre-occupations. Our streets are at this moment overflowing in the usual holiday-folks making their Christmas and New Year's purchases in the stores, splendidly decked and furnished with every requisite to expend money from the pocket. The largest crowd, perhaps, of all, assembled near the window of Giraudin, the celebrated bon-bon seller, where large superb loaf, half the size of life, and valued at several thousand francs, represent the two Empires, under the semblance of the Empress Josephine and the Empress Eugenie, both allied in the very height of fashion of their respective epochs.

Shipments of Copper in 1865.

The following is a statement of the shipments of copper last year:

	Tons.	Lbs.
Portage Lake district	4,285	80
Keweenaw district	5,224	574
Ontonagon district	2,140	815
Total shipments	9,971	1,474

Or within 28 tons of a grand total of 10,000 tons. In each district there has been a considerable increase over the product of 1864, the greatest being in Keweenaw district. The following are the amounts of increase, as near as can be ascertained:

	Tons.	Lbs.
Keweenaw district	1,777	1,485
Ontonagon district	420	1,134
Portage Lake district	350	1,031
Total increase	1,546	1,027

TABLE OF SHIPMENTS.

	Tons.		Tons.
1845 to 1854	7,042	1862	9,002
1855 to 1857	11,352	1863	8,544
1858	4,000	1864	9,172
1859	4,200	1865	9,971
1860	6,000		
1861	7,400	Total	76,107

THE London *Times*, commenting on General Grant's report, observes a marked difference in his treatment of the classes of Generals who served under him:

"In a field of war so extensive as that of the United States, it is simply impossible to give detailed instructions to each of his subordinates. And so it was with General Grant. When he is explaining his views to such men as Butler and Banks he certainly descends into details, because it is obvious he has no confidence in their military capacity. But in dealing with Sherman, Meade, or Sheridan, he contents himself with the most general instructions."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF PITTSBURGH MECHANICAL SOCIETY.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MECHANICAL SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH will be held in the First Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth, MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. The reports of the operations of the Society, and financial condition, will be presented. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. Moore, of the Pittsburgh Congregational Church, and Rev. J. S. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Members and others are expected from Rev. Mr. Reid's agent of the western part of the State. The public are cordially invited to attend. jan12:2td

MEETINGS.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers generally, are hereby notified that at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the modification of the Revenue Tax Law for our representatives at Washington. By order of

jan12:3td COMMITTEE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election for Directors will be held and other business transacted.

jan5:td&w W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held in the WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, corner of Rose and Diamond streets, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. An address by retiring President may be expected.

R. C. JILLSON, M. D., Rec. Sec. Allegheny Co. Medical Society.

jan12:4td

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. PITTSBURGH, January 10th, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PENN. have declared a dividend No. 24, of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

jan12:6t&w2 WESLEY EVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held January 8th, 1866, a dividend of

EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE

Was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

jan9:6t&w J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 9th inst.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1866. jan5:9me

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,

49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) will sell a

Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Sets of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,

And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Come and see the plan of sale.

J. R. KENNEDY & CO., 49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)

jan10:6t

LOST.

$10 REWARD--LOST--On Friday 5th inst., somewhere on the route from the shovel Factory, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, along Penn street to the Ninth Ward, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing something over one hundred dollars in National Currency. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same at THIS OFFICE, or the residence of the undersigned, corner of Liberty and Morton streets, Ninth Ward.

jan9:3t STEWART BROS.

WANTS.

WANTED--A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 166 Wood street. jan5

WANTED--To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $50, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and enclose 66 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 2119, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED--A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED.--Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. jan13:6t

WANTED--AGENTS IN EVERY county of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. This head is warranted not to break or wear out. It obviates the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast. After having been in use awhile, in making a broom or fixing a handle in, no tools are required except a knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Inclose stamp for a circular, or $1.25 for sample head, and address J. A. HOWE BROWN, care J. L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. jan10:6td&w

WANTED--AGENTS.--EMPLOY- MENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need 1000 more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at Sixpence to $25 each, according to certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for certificates, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., P. O. Box 5076, New York. Salesroom, 24 Liberty street, New York. no26:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot 20 by 115 feet to an alley. JOHN WILKINS, JR. jan5 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE--WHITE OAK LUMBER—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 15 feet long, 6 to 10 inches wide, will be sawed to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Props. Mill at West Middlesex, Pa., on the Erie Extension Canal, in Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, 127 Fifth st., No. — St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. jan5:6md

FOR SALE--A Valuable Country Residence at Lee wood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Elegant Dwelling containing nine rooms and cellar underneath; with all the modern conveniences. Also, Stable and other outbuildings. For further information, call at No. 120 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

dec30:tf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE--A well finished two story NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Bathurst, within a few minutes walk of the Court House. Dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantels in parlor and dining room; within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Inquire of DR. STEWART, 277 Penn street.

jan12:3td

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, frame out-building and stable, and fruit trees. Situate walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, or at No. 84 M'CANDLESS OIL TOOL WORKS, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny.

dec21:tf&wd

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT, In Birmingham, Pittsburgh. Apply to J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or J. A. CASSIDY, jan9:3tM No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE--AN EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SITE,

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5½ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. Apply to WM. H. WAKEHAM, jan5:3tdaw 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

RESIDENCE ON FORBES ST. FOR SALE.—A well finished two story Brick Dwelling House, with back buildings, and lot 20 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet 55 inches deep to Linden street; hall, two parlors, large kitchen, three large bedrooms, bath room and water closet, attic, wardrobes, closets, bake-oven, large cellar, etc.; hall and rooms well papered and painted; English linden shade trees, flower beds and shrubbery, pleasantly located two squares from Penn's Avenue, west of Chesnut street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS, jan13 51 Market street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET--Two three story Brick HOUSES, containing hall and nine rooms each, situated on Washington street, three doors from Wylie street. Apply to JOHN L. HOUSE, S. W. corner of Smithfield and Water streets. jan9:tf

FOR RENT.--Intending to retire from the Pork and Provision business, the subscriber offers for RENT his well known and long established SMOKE HOUSES adjoining, situated on Front street, East of Market. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Market streets (guilded). CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

FOR RENT. TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR,

No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Mail, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM,

Corner of Third and Market streets. Basement of 27 and 29 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 80 Grant street. Enquire of

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO. jan10

FOR RENT, STORES NOS. 32 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS OVER 56 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO., ATTORNEYS AT LAW, jan8 No. 78 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.

1866.

J. P. Hunt & Co.

Have now ready their usual large supply of new and beautiful

SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES AND **Valentine Covers.**

AND COMIC VALENTINES, PUT UP IN

$5, $10, $15, and $20 lots for the trade.

jan13

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 37 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks; and Government. Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. jan13

VINEGAR.

PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

W. W. DAVIS, DRUGGIST, Corner Sheffield and Beaver Sts., **West Manchester, Pa.**

jan13:1w&w

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.--The Co-Partner-ship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of SIMPSON & KNOX, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment immediately, at the old stand, Federal street, or No. 72, West Diamond, Allegheny.

J. W. SIMPSON, ROBERT KNOX. ANDREW & KNOX.

ALLEGHENY, January 1st, 1866. jan1:3w3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JONES & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES, JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons. MICHAEL JONES,

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Brokers and Brokers. JAMES T. BRADY, CALVIN ADAMS.

OIL WORKS.

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

JOHN WATT, President. HENRY M. LONG, Sec'y and Treas'r.

WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, (Near Suspension Bridge.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE

BURNING OIL, Brand---"Lucifer."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS—John Watt, Robert Lee, Geo. Black, C. B. Herron, C. L. Caldwell, H. H. Collins, J. W. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. jan13:6t

PERSONAL.

CHALLENGE.--As my friends express great dissatisfaction with the award of the judges in the late dancing contest between THOMAS MALONEY and myself, I hereby challenge Mr. Maloney to another trial of skill, at such time and place as he may designate.

jan13:3td HUGH HARKENS.

AUCTION SALES.

$17,000 MORTGAGE BONDS OF PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on account of whom it may concern, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield street, $1 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, for $500 each, with 46 coupons attached to each for interest due and coming due thereon.

jan13 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS--On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield street,

20 shares Iron City National Bank;
12 " Allegheny do do
Jan13 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

$1,000 CITY OF PITTSBURGH BOND.—TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, a 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield st., one City of Pittsburgh Bond for $1,000, payable in 1870.

jan13 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

TURNPIKE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of the GREENSBURG AND PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, from the 1st day of January 1865, to the 1st day of January, 1866.

Cost of making road, including Toll Houses and Gates, as per former report, $150,326 00.

Balance in Treasury, as per last report.....$ 74 35

Amount of tolls received since last annual report, viz:

From John McGuire, collector at Gate No. 1.....$ 5,642 00
From Russell Rea, collector at Gate No. 2..... 1,516 50
From John Howell, collector at Gate No. 3..... 60 00
From Catherine Berry, collector at Gate No. 4..... 241 00
From Rose Dunlap, collector at Gate No. 5..... 116 00
$ 8,119 50

Balance due the Treasury..... 8,193 85
$8,979 24

Paid for improvements and repairs of road, viz:

Sec. No. 1, Rody Patterson, Manager and Superintendent.....$ 7,182 50
Sec. No. 2, J. R. Negley do..... 157 20
Sec. No. 3, Thomas McMasters do..... 251 57
Sec. No. 4, Hamilton Larimer..... 50 00
Sec. No. 5, Wm. P. Irwin do..... 146 00
$ 7,787 27

Paid salaries as follows, viz:

To Rody Patterson, Manager and Superintendent.....$ 150 00
J. R. Negley do..... 100 00
Thomas McMasters do..... 100 00
Hamilton Larimer, Superintendent and Secretary..... 125 00
Wm. L. Irwin do..... 100 00
Daniel Negley, Treasurer..... 100 00
Ernst Negley, Solicitor..... 75 00
J. G. Mellon, Auditor..... 100 00
W. R. Mellon do..... 100 00
John McGuire, Gate Keeper..... 100 00
Robert Baxter, do..... 100 00
John Howell, do..... 100 00
Mrs. Berry, do..... 100 00
Rose Dunlap, do..... 100 00
Joint Expenses..... 1,258 81
Dividends paid since last report..... 347 00
2,103 81

$8,890 27

(Signed) JAMES T. BRADY, Treasurer.

Greensburg, Pa., January 1st, 1866. jan13:td&wtf

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.—Whereas, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said commonwealth, in the name and by the authority of the same, did, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1865, issue a warrant under his hand and the great seal of the State, authorizing and requiring me, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, to cause the sentence imposed upon a certain RICHARD HALL, on the 20th day of November, A. D., 1865, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county, that the said Benjamin R. Mansfield, on the 12th day of January, A. D., 1866, at the place of execution, and do be hanged by the neck till he was dead, to be executed upon him the said Richard Hall on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1866. In the manner directed by the Act of the General Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860.

Now be it remembered, that I, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny County as aforesaid, did, on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1866, at the county prison, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, did execute said Benjamin R. Mansfield, by causing him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, in the presence of a jury of twelve men, and other persons required by law to be present, and thence to the place of execution, and do be hanged by the neck till he was dead, as by the said warrant directed, and the proclamation of the Governor in pursuance of the directions of said warrant of the Governor, and the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of January, A. D., 1866. WM. A. HERRON, jan13 Clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.—Whereas, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth, in the name and by the authority of the same, did, on the first day of December, A. D. 1865, issue a warrant under his hand and the great seal of the State, authorizing and requiring me, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, to cause the sentence imposed upon a certain ANTHONY BURCH, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county, that the said Burch should be hanged by the neck till he was dead, to be executed upon him the said Burch on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1866, at the place of execution, and there to the place of execution, and that he be hanged by the neck till he was dead, to be executed upon him the said Burch between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1866, in the manner directed by the 26th section of the Act of the General Assembly approved the 31st day of March, 1860.

Now, therefore, know ye, that I, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny County as aforesaid, did, on Friday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1866, at the county prison, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, did execute said Anthony Burch by causing him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, within the walls of said prison, and in pursuance of the directions of said warrant of the said Governor and the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1866. WM. A. HERRON, jan13 Clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-houses of the Pacific coast with thirty th

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

GAZETTE TERMS.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per year mailed 10

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per month 1

Do. do. per week, delivered. 15

AT THE COUNTER, or boy's on street, per copy .. 3

WEEKLY, IN CLUBS, per year 1 50

Do. single copies, per year 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square--Standing Matter:

PERIOD.	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week	Weekly
One time	$ 75	....	....	....	75
Two times	1 25	....	....	....	$ 1 75
Three times	1 75	....	....	....	2 25
Four times	2 10	....	....	....	2 10
Five times	2 50	....	....	....	2 75
One Week	2 75	$ 1 75	$ 1 25	$ 75	75
Two Weeks	4 75	2 75	2 00	1 25	1 25
Three Weeks	6 75	3 75	2 75	1 50	2 00
One Month	8 25	5 50	4 25	2 25	2 10
Two Months	12 00	8 00	6 00	3 75	4 25
Three Months	15 00	9 50	7 00	4 25	6 25
Six Months	22 50	11 75	9 50	6 50	12 00
Nine Months	34 00	17 75	12 00	8 00	17 00
One Year	40 00	22 50	16 00	10 00	20 00

Advertisements inserted one year may be changed at the advertiser's pleasure, at a charge of 25 cents per square, (or 20 cents if paid at the time,) but must be confined to the limited business of the advertiser.

Advertisements contracted for otherwise than daily will be inserted on such days as they may select.

Transient advertising CASH.

Deaths, each insertion ..... $ 50

Marriage notices 75

Steamboat advertisements, per trip 3 00

Executors' of Administrators' Notices 2 00

YEARLY ADVERTISING RATES.

One square--confined to the *immediate* business of the advertiser, and not to include dissolutions, formation of new firms, wants, &c.--changeable once a week. Any excess to be charged as transient matter.

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
Three months	$ 18 00	$ 12 00	$ 9 00	$ 6 00
Six months	30 00	19 00	14 00	10 00
Nine months	42 00	26 00	20 00	15 00
One Year	60 00	35 00	26 00	18 0

☞ Flat Notices double the above rates, if inserted one month or more. For a less period 20 cents a line. Local notices at such rates as may be agreed upon.

☞ Square to be considered as the space occupied by eight lines of the ordinary advertising type of the paper.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

We have not room to give the just published diplomatic correspondence between the British government and our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, nor is it probable that many of our readers would wade through it, if we published it. The sum of it is easily given.

On the 21st of October, 1865, Mr. ADAMS transmits to Earl RUSSELL, sundry papers relative to the destruction of the whaling bark *William C. Nye*, by the vessel known under the name of the *Shenandoah*, and states that in view of the origin, equipment, and manning of that vessel, the United States government claims to look to that of Great Britain for indemnification for this and other losses that have been occasioned by her depredations.

He also calls attention to the fact that he had on former occasions notified the British Government that the crew of the Alabama, who were rescued by British aid, when that vessel was sunk by the Kearsarge, took refuge in England, were recognized as British subjects and protected by British interference, and that these same men with other British subjects, were afterwards employed to man the Shenandoah, which was built, equipped, and fitted out in England with the well-known design of playing the pirate upon American Commerce. He also reminds Earl RUSSEL that he had, at different times, acquainted the British Government with the facts regarding the fitting out of this Corsair, and that we should hold that Government responsible for all the mischief consequent upon permitting her to go to sea.

On the 7th of November, Mr. ADAMS writes to the Earl of Clarendon that he has received information of the arrival of the Shenandoah at Liverpool, and makes a demand for her delivery. He also calls attention to the fact that this vessel continued her piracies long after hostilities had ceased, that several of the crew were British subjects, and suggesting that they should be detained and held for trial.

Earl Clarendon replies on the 11th of November that the Shenandoah has been given up to the United States; but that, as regarded her crew, the British government was not in possession of any evidence to show that they were guilty of piracy or that any of them were British subjects. They had all therefore been discharged.

Mr. ADAMS replies, Nov. 14th, as follows:

"I cannot affect to conceal my disappointment at the manner in which Her Majesty's Government have decided to treat the persons who have been engaged in the nefarious transactions perpetrated in that vessel, and especially the chief, a copy of whose letter was received with your lordship's note. A narrative of but a portion of these outrages it has already been my duty to submit to your consideration in a series of voluminous papers, the character of which it is impossible to forget. I shall carefully abstain from any unauthorized word of mine which might tend to make a situation already much too grave still more serious."

Earl CLARENDON answers Nov. 17, that the papers mentioned by Mr. ADAMS, as showing the piratical character of the Shenandoah, did not prove that any captures were made by that vessel after receiving notice of the termination of the war, and that, at any rate, they did not furnish any *legal* evidence of the crime of piracy, and that it was as much the business of Mr. ADAMS to prosecute the crew for its alleged crimes, in a British Court, as it was of the British Government to do so.

On the 18th of November, the Earl of Clarendon replies to the letter of Mr. ADAMS of October 21st, in which he urges the oft repeated arguments of the British government that it had done all it legally could to prevent the original fitting out of the Shenandoah, and was not therefore responsible for her subsequent piracies.

Mr. ADAMS answers, on the 21st, that he sees nothing in this letter of the Earl of Clarendon not contained in former letters on the same subject from Earl Russell, and he did not deem any further answer necessary, and after the interchange of a few small notes on the same subject, the correspondence closes.

MR. WYMAN, the manager of the New York Mercantile Agency, has just issued a circular, stating the number of failures in business in the Northern States, with the liabilities for each year since 1857, to the present time, inclusive:

	Number.	Liabilities.
Total Northern States..1857	4,257	$265,878,000
do do do ..1858	3,113	73,060,747
do do do ..1859	2,959	51,314,000
do do do ..1860	2,733	61,753,474
do do do ..1861	5,935	178,056,000
do do do ..1862	1,652	23,011,308
do do do ..1863	495	7,899,000
do do do ..1864	510	8,379,700
do do do ..1865	530	17,517,000
Average from 1857 to 1865		76,473,000

Of the condition of the South the agency reports:

"That the Progress toward a settled and permanent prosperity has been much greater than could be anticipated. Extensive preparations are being made for planting a large cotton crop. Many of the old established traders are still in busines or desirous to be engaged therein, and if they are but treated with liberality and encouraged with confidence and support, it is believed that they will yet largely reduce the indebtedness to the North, incurred previous to the war. But to enable them to do so--indeed, to enable the country to recover the rude shock its commerce has received, needs the introduction of capital and confidence from the North. With a soil that needs only to be tickled with the hoe to blossom with the harvest, with a sure market for a most profitable staple, there is no doubt of a great step onward by the South in the current year. In this view, investments even in this section cannot be amiss, provided they are granted only to those whose character and general standing entitle them to confidence."

A LONG letter by John Bell, addressed to Geo. Baber, and discussing the various topics now before the country, is published in the Louisville *Journal*. In it Mr. BELL says the writer is much exercised over the strength of the radicals in both Houses of Congress, and is surprised that the South should promptly adopt all the measures asked by the President, so as to disarm as far as possible the malignity of the Northern "malignants." He wishes to impress upon the Southern people the fact that they are living under martial law, and even the privileges they now enjoy may be taken from them. He urges the adoption of negro suffrage, with a property qualification of $250 and ability to write, erroneously asserting that such qualification is required in Massachusetts. He thinks the blacks should be allowed to testify in all cases where their own rights are involved; appeals for philanthropic work among the freedmen; denounces the test oath, which he hopes no Southern Congressman will take, and argues at length against the doctrine of equality set forth in the Chicago platform, and borrowed, as he contends, from the last Inaugural of Mr. Jefferson, "whose mental organization, rich and excellent as it was in all the higher qualities of the mind, often subjected him to the delusions of visionary schemes and speculative theories."

Free Labor in Kentucky.

The farmers of Kentucky held a convention at Frankfort yesterday, and adopted a series of resolutions, printed in our special dispatches, recognizing the abolition of slavery, asking the Legislature to pass laws adapted to the changed condition of the negroes, recommending the employment of freedmen at fair wages, and declaring that the establishment of freedom should be made a new starting point for the development of the fine natural resources of the State. There is but little in these resolutions to complain of, while there is much to commend, and we feel satisfied that if the principles laid down shall be adopted by the people of the State, Kentuckians will at an early day find reason to be thankful that slavery was abolished; will discover that the institution was a dead weight upon the growth of their industry, and that free labor will elevate the industrial interests of the State into the front rank, as regards wealth, progress, intelligence and happiness. In all the natural resources of the country Kentucky is second to no State in the Mississippi Valley, while it is also, in many respects, first, and her want of prosperity she has fallen behind her sister States. It is useless to attribute this to any other cause than slavery and this cause being removed, there is nothing to prevent her rapid growth if the people will, in good faith, accept the new order of things, and go manfully to work to develop the resources of the State.

But turning from this digression to the Legislature, there is much cause for discouragement. There passion and prejudice exercise supreme control. Instead of taking hold of matters in an intelligent, business way, and accepting the changed condition of the colored population as a fixed fact, legislators adopt the old nothing policy, denounce emancipation, growl about the Constitutional Amendment, and demand the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau. They show no disposition to protect the freedmen, and expect demand the abolition of the official machinery established for their protection, which the Government in the discharge of a most sacred trust, and in obedience to a solemn obligation, is bound to maintain. The adoption of the course recommended in the resolutions passed by the Farmers' Convention would render unnecessary a Freedmen's Bureau and the necessity for this will pass away, the Bureau will unquestionably cease to exist; and when Kentuckians reach that state of mind that will secure justice to the freedmen, there will be no use for the military arm, and then the writ of *habeas corpus* will be restored without an effort.

BEFORE THE VILLAFRANCA CASH and the cruelty of Capt. Anderson to his passengers has been forgotten, a still more shocking brutality is reported. It is alleged in the affidavit of Amos Richards, one of the crew of the emigrant ship Neptune, of the Black Ball line, just arrived at this port, that during the voyage he was beaten, wounded, imprisoned, and starved by the captain of the ship, Enoch W. Peabody, and the mate, Warburton. He states, also, that another of the crew, named Van Tone, was so savagely beaten that he died, and was thrown overboard. Richards himself was knocked down, became insensible, was dragged into the cabin, and on recovering consciousness was beaten again with an iron bolt, his jaw broken, his arm rendered useless, and he was scarcely able to walk several of the days after his statement.

If anybody thinks this is exaggerated, let him take the case of Mary Ann Gilroy, a passenger on this same ship. When the ship arrived, she was about to be committed, but obtained on board by the surgeon, and shortly after was delivered of a still-born child. She was extremely ill, and it is left, after the other passengers had landed, on a bundle of straw between decks all Wednesday and part of Thursday, unable to move or help herself, without food, without nourishment, without a woman on the ship to attend to her, until she was frozen to death--that is, she was frozen so badly that there is no hope of her recovery. The Commissioners of Emigration are not responsible, for they were not notified. The ship's surgeon is J. C. Herrick of Southampton, L. I. A warrant is out for him, and Capt. Peabody has already been arrested. There does not appear to be any doubt that the facts are as we have stated them, but we trust these two men will have a fair trial, and if found guilty, then the utmost rigor of the law. Cruelty and neglect on our emigrant ships are horribly frequent. Certainty and severity of punishment will arrest them; nothing else will. If the arbitrary and almost unlimited power of a captain is to be also irresponsible, more and more of these ships will come to be what too many of them are now, in sailors' language, "hells afloat." A remedy should be found speedily.--*New York Tribune.*

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While this one barrel was being risked by the smugglers, the main portion of the gang successfully landed, at the point visited by the collector, three hundred barrels of liquor, and having teams near at hand got away with it, thus avoiding the payment of the duty.

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Bratt, Wm
Barnes, Philip C
Clark Ann
Charles A
Campbell Dr F
Curts Hettie
Chadwell H M
Clary H
Carlile Sam'l
Cooper Sam'l
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Clark Jas
Craner Thos
Cook M
Charles M
Cushing M G
Copeland W B
Clark John
Cunningham R
Culp Robt
Cargo Robt
Donoualy A
Dalzell H R
Dennis Asa P
Dawson Jno
Davis Jas
Devalt Jno
Davidson Miss
Dillinger M
Dougherty M
Davis Tillie
Davis Wm
Dementh Peter
Dawson R B
Dodds Rev R J
England Alf
Elkin Jno
Elwitt Nellie
Frew David
Field Enock
Feller Henry
Fagan Jno
Brew Janey
Follansbee Jno
Graham Eliza
Grubb H
Grier S C
Graham Sarah
Goulding John
Green Jane
Gordon James
Glendening I E
George Mag C
Gouker Marg't
Griggs H
Huzzard Chas
Hoover Chas
Herile Ernest
Herd P
Hessert Fred
Humphy-Isab'l
Hocklugs Jas
Herron W
Hooner Jno M
Haslan Jno
Holmes Thos
Holland Thos
Hughes M
Houston Mat
Hays Mary T
Harper Wm
Hill Wm J
Jeffrey Sam
Jones Alex
Jones James
Jameson John
Ken R H
Kelly Edward
Kephart Man'l
Kennedy Thos
Kumaire Mich
Kruger Emma C
Lourlidge J
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Lyons Lizzie
Lehman E
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McGee Robt
McGross J T
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McGowan J H
McMaster Jno
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Newell C
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Northcraft A M
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Ollan Jno
Orvis R W
P
Prushaw A J
Pound Ellen
Palmer Geo F
Pollock Saml
Powell Sarah A
Phillips Josiah
Phillips J M
Patterson
Pettit M J
Poland M
Plannett Mary
Potter Wm
Pinkerton Reb
Q
Querkert Lo'sa
Quinn Wm B
R
Robinson An'R
Russell Caleb
Reidel Jul
Rogers E T
Rogers Emma
Russell Ezm
Reynolds Rev F
Richardson Ge
Reno John
Ruter Sophia
Ramsey Mary
Reynolds Nan'
Ray Wm
Ray Robt
Swan Annie M
Sprague Amy
Snodgrass Ale
Statham Chas
Steward Fran'z
Singer Geo
Sturtis J
Stevenson Sar'
Smith Jessie
Smith J
Sterit Mc
Sheatz Jno
Shook T W
Singleton Mar'
Servide Mary E
Shafer Mc
Sulder Nancy
Steel Oliver
Smith Owen
Sprague Wm
Steward Wm
Stock well War-
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Toomy D H
Talbott Eliz'th
Thompson Sam
M
Tower Julia A
Thaber John
Thompson Mol-
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Tillis Mary
V
Vernen Sar' S
W
Wehmadth Ant
Wood Annie
Ward Kate
Whitesell Cath'
Watson S
Wall E Sallie
Whitlow
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Weiser Lissette
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By having your Old Table Ware

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CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.

Can all be re-plated and made LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

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They also (purify the blood and stimulate the system) cure such complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach--such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers, with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand the best, and take no other. Those who will want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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Dawson Jno
Davis Jas
Devalt Jno
Davidson Miss
Dillinger M
Dougherty M
Davis Tillie
Davis Wm
Dementh Peter
Dawson R B
Dodds Rev R J
England Alf
Elkin Jno
Elwitt Nellie
Frew David
Field Enock
Feller Henry
Fagan Jno
Brew Janey
Follansbee Jno
Graham Eliza
Grubb H
Grier S C
Graham Sarah
Goulding John
Green Jane
Gordon James
Glendening I E
George Mag C
Gouker Marg't
Griggs H
Huzzard Chas
Hoover Chas
Herile Ernest
Herd P
Hessert Fred
Humphy-Isab'l
Hocklugs Jas
Herron W
Hooner Jno M
Haslan Jno
Holmes Thos
Holland Thos
Hughes M
Houston Mat
Hays Mary T
Harper Wm
Hill Wm J
Jeffrey Sam
Jones Alex
Jones James
Jameson John
Ken R H
Kelly Edward
Kephart Man'l
Kennedy Thos
Kumaire Mich
Kruger Emma C
Lourlidge J
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Lyons Lizzie
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Mayfield E R
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Moore Sami
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McCraver M
McElroy Jas
McClure
McPherran S J
McIntosh Robt
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McGee Robt
McGross J T
McDowell Jas
McGowan J H
McMaster Jno
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North P (for) 2
Northcraft A M
O
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Orvis R W 2
P
Prushaw A J
Pound Ellen
Palmer Geo F
Pollock Saml
Powell Sarah A
Phillips Josiah
Phillips J M
Patterson
Pettit M J
Poland M
Plannett Mary
Potter Wm
Pinkerton Reb
Q
Querkert Lo'sa
Quinn Wm B
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Robinson An'R
Russell Caleb
Reidel Jul
Rogers E T
Rogers Emma
Russell Ezm
Reynolds Rev F
Richardson Ge
Reno John
Ruter Sophia
Ramsey Mary
Reynolds Nan'
Ray Wm
Ray Robt
Swan Annie M
Sprague Amy
Snodgrass Ale
Statham Chas
Steward Fran'z
Singer Geo
Sturtis J
Stevenson Sar'
Smith Jessie
Smith J
Sterit Mc
Sheatz Jno
Shook T W
Singleton Mar'
Servide Mary E
Shafer Mc
Sulder Nancy
Steel Oliver
Smith Owen
Sprague Wm
Steward Wm
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Toomy D H
Talbott Eliz'th
Thompson Sam
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Tower Julia A
Thaber John
Thompson Mol-
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Tillis Mary
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Vernen Sar' S
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Wehmadth Ant
Wood Annie
Ward Kate
Whitesell Cath'
Watson S
Wall E Sallie
Whitlow
Walker Jno J
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Williams Lous'
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SAMUEL RIDDLE, Postmaster.

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Grand Gala Night of the Season.

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Mr. FRANK DIEHL, W. H. Leak, Miss Annie Pierson, Miss Fanny Pierson, and the entire Opera House Company will appear.

This (Monday) EVENING, will be presented, in an unrivalled cast of characters, W. Lemon Reade's life-like drama of

THE FIVE FAST MEN; OR, THREE DEGREES OF LOAFING.

Ballad.....Miss Maud Stanley.
Dance.....Little Lizzie.
Favorite Song.....Miss Fanny Pierson.
National Hornpipe.....Louisa Sylvester.

The whole to conclude with the side splitting farce of the

SIAMESE TWINS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA,

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD!
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD!!
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD!!

THIS EVENING will be presented the great sensation play, entitled the

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

Martha.....Matilda Heron.

Act I.--THE GROCERY.
Act II.--THE MANSION.
Act III.--HOUSE OF THE DRUNKARD.
Act IV.--THE REFORMATION.

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FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

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ENGAGED AT AN IMMENSE EXPENSE.

The LIVING WILD ANIMALS and 10,000 CURIOSITIES, all for one price of admission.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

GET THE BEST!

BRADBURY, NEW YORK.
SCHOMACKER & CO., PHIL'A,
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BOARDMAN, GRAY, and
CUMMINGS & JENNY'S, N. Y.

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The "American Organ" is fully equal to the best manufactured in the country.

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No. 12 St, Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express..... 2:30 a m	Mail.....	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:15 a m	Fast Line.....	2:10 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:00 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail..... 11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom..	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express.. 11:40 a m	2d Wall Accom...	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	12:05 a m
Fast Line..... 10:30 p m	Pitt'g Exp. Mail.	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.. 3:30 p m	Baltimore Exp's	4:30 p m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d Wall Accom...	11:50 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	Pitt'g Express..	2:05 p m
3d " 6:00 p m	Altoona Accom.	6:25 p m
	& Emigt Train...	10:50 p m

The church train' eaves Walls' Station, every Sunday at 9:00 a.m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.
Fast Line.....	2:30 a m Fast Line.....	8:20 a m
Mail.....	11:30 a m Mail.....	3:35 p m
Express.....	2:20 p m Express.....	12:50 a m
Steubenville Ac.	Steubenville Ac.	
Connodation....	4:00 p m Connodation....	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express.....	3:05 a m Express.....	9:05 a m
Express.....	12:00 p m Express.....	5:15 p m
Express.....	2:00 p m Express.....	3:25 p m
Mail.....	7:15 a m Mail.....	6:15 p m
Wooster Express	4:30 p m	

New Brighton Accomodation leaves Allegheny depot at 10:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:25 and 5:40 p. m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express'n'ts....	2:25 a m Express.....	3:50 p m
Express.....	2:50 p m Express.....	9:15 p m
Mail.....	9:25 a m Express.....	2:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p. m.		

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail.....	7:45 a m Mail.....	6:05 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m Express.....	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m 1st McKeesport..	9:50 a m
2d "	6:15 a m 2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail.....	6:45 a m Express.....	11:00 a m
Express.....	4:00 p m Mail.....	6:10 a m
Accommodation..	5:40 p m Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs.
No. 40 Express..	7:40 p m No. 27 Express..	6:50 a m
Via. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.		

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.
10 a m	4:00 p m 8:00 a m	6:00 p m

Pittsburgh Stage, St. Clair Street.

Arrives.		Departs.
8½ p. m.		9:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.		Departs.
5½ p. m.		6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.		Departs.
2½ p. m.		6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

403 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Editions sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY. When more is demanded, it is imposition.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed—The Duties and Responsibilities of Locomotive Engineers,

On Saturday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, an unknown man was run over by Engine No. 37, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at the Penn street crossing. The deceased was a short, thick-set man, with black, coarse hair, dark, barred pants, black velvet vest, with red spot, white shirt, grey undershirt, and fur cap, all new. Around his neck he wore a badge of needle-work, with the inscription, "I. H. S." He wore sandy whiskers, and was about thirty-five years of age. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The body will remain at Fairman & Sampson's, undertakers, until Tuesday for identification.

Coroner Clawson investigated the case very carefully, and the jury found the usual verdict of "accidental death." There were some facts brought out on the hearing, however, to which we wish to direct the attention of the officers of the company, and that the case may be fully understood, we will give the substance of the the testimony:

John Wilson testified that he saw the man crossing the street between the rails, and saw the locomotive coming directly towards him. The engine was backing, the tender being in advance. He did not seem to observe the danger until the tender was within three or four feet of him, when he raised up both hands, was struck immediately after by the tender, thrown down and run under the wheels. The watchman at the crossing was ringing his bell, and had loosing to the man to get out of the way, but he did not seem to hear him. This witness stated that the train was going *very fast.*

Robert Wallace testified to having seen the accident, but he could not tell at what rate of speed the train was running.

A man named Anderson testified that the train was making *twelve miles* per hour. He admitted that he knew little or nothing about railroad speed, but he thought the engine was making fourteen miles per hour.

John Knowland, fireman of the crossing, stated that the deceased came to him a few moments before the accident, and asked him where the Fort Wayne depot was. He pointed him across the street, and the man started over. He appeared to have been very much in liquor, but not heavily intoxicated. He walked very much stooped, and when he saw that he was crossing between the rails, and the tender side of the train coming down the street, he screamed at him at the top of his voice, and rang the bell violently. The deceased paid no heed to him, but walked on, with his head down, and if the tender had struck him in three or four feet of him, when he threw up both hands, but made no attempt to jump aside. When he was struck, the witness called out to the engineer and signalled him to stop, which he did in a distance of about twenty feet, and the body was removed. This witness, who had faithfully discharged his duty, and did what he could to save the man, was asked in regard to the speed of the engine, and testified that it was running at a small rate, which he understood to be four miles an hour. He could only judge of the speed of this train by comparing it with that of the other trains, and preferring in his judgment the speed was not much (if any) faster than usual.

These were the only witnesses who seemed to have any thing to say, wishing to obtain the testimony of the engineer, and others on the train, as to the rate of speed, talked of adjourning over until such time as their statements could be had. In a short time these men appeared, and we subjoin the substance of their statements:

Robert H. Andrew, the engineer, stated that he was on the engine, looking out ahead. He could see across the street, but the tender prevented him from seeing between the rails. When he was within sixty he reversed the engine and checked up in about the length of a car and a half or two cars. When asked as to the rate of speed he said that they were making about the usual speed. He was asked to state what the usual speed was, and replied that they ran about five miles per hour over the streets and crossings, and about six miles in the yard. A juror asked him whether the ordinance of the city and the rules of the company did not limit the engineers to four miles an hour on the streets. He said he was not sure whether the limit was four or five miles, as it had been some time since he looked at the rules. He thought that, at the time of the accident, the engine might have been making something over four miles an hour, but he was certain that it was not five miles.

John Minnemeyer, the fireman, testified that he was standing, looking ahead. He saw the man on the track, but thought he would step off before passing the sidewalk. Seeing him walk on over the street, between the rails, he hallooed at him, and put on the brakes, the engineer, about the same time, reversing the engine. He heard the sound of the man's body coming against the tender, but could not see him at the moment he was struck. This witness thought the speed of the train was between four and five miles per hour.

J. P. Reimand, conductor of the switching engine, testified that he was sitting on the fireman's box, ringing the bell, and that the bell at the crossing was also being rung. In reference to the question of speed, that he had strict orders not to run over four miles an hour, and that they were observed to observe the rule strictly. He was asked whether this train was not making much faster time than was allowed, and replied that they might have been running a very little over five, but he was certain it was not six miles an hour.

The above are the facts astestified to before the coroner's jury, and under the circumstances their verdict was a proper one. The deceased was evidently so much intoxicated as to render him insensible to danger, and the usual warnings were lost upon him. Then again he was walking on the track, which he should have avoided, and doubtless would, had he been in his sober senses. The testimony in regard to the rate of speed was somewhat contradictory, and while it is possible that the rules of the company and the ordinance of the city may have been violated, the fact remained plain that the man's death was caused by his drunkenness and consequent want of attention. The statement of the engineer, that he did not really know what the limit of speed was, and that he had not looked at the rule on the subject for some time, shows an ignorance or regardlessness on his part highly censurable. Had the party killed been a child, instead of a drunken man, it would have changed the nature of his responsibility somewhat, and might have resulted in his being personally responsible. We hear it asserted, almost daily, that our railroad engineers, in both cities, are in utter disregard of the rules of the companies and the ordinances of the cities, which have been framed for the special purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens; but while these sweeping charges are perhaps not entitled to much weight, yet in cases of this kind, where an engineer confesses ignorance of the regulations, and others on the train admit that the rules may have been violated to a greater or less degree, it behooves the company interested to examine into the matter and see that their employees, one and all, are held to a strict accountability.

Arrested on Suspicion.—Officer Wilmot arrested a woman named Weaver on saturday, and placed her in the lock-up, where she yet remains. She is suspected of knowing certain facts in relation to Herrman, the Douglas hat store robber, which the Mayor is extremely desirous to find out. She will have a hearing to-day, when it is possible the desired information will be obtained.

General Railroad Law.

The following is a correct synopsis of the General Railroad Law, which was read in place by Mr. Bigham, of the Pennsylvania Senate, on Thursday last. The bill will be opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and supported by the Atlantic and Great Western:

SECTION 1. Any number of persons not less than twenty-five, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any railroad constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in the State through or into which it is made, or intended to be made, and the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of three or more directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year, and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company. On compliance with the requirements of the next section, such articles of association may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they are filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose; and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association, and shall possess the power and privileges granted to corporations.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary unless at least one thousand dollars for every mile of railroad to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per cent. paid thereon in good faith, and in cash, to the directors named in such articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per cent. in cash paid thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct or maintain and operate said road mentioned in the articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any articles of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit endorsed thereon or annexed thereto and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of State, or his deputy, shall be presumptive evidence of the incorporation of said company and the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, the directors named in such articles of association may, in case the whole capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company, in such places, and after giving such notice as they deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing, every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per cent. on the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

Sections five and six relate to the directors and officers of the road, while section seven relates to the manner of collecting installments. The remainder of the sections (seventy) are the minute details, extending powers, privileges, &c., &c.

Still Another Railroad Accident.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, a man named William Douglas, who resided in the vicinity of the Allegheny Gas House, lost his life at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, under the following circumstances. Deceased was an employee at the depot and was attending to his legitimate duties on the track. Locomotive No. 6 was engaged shifting cars, and was backing slowly, when the engineer seeing Douglas on the track, gave the alarm, but instead of stepping to one side he simply turned around and faced the approaching car, seeming to anticipate no danger. Before the car could be stopped it struck the deceased, knocked him down and run over his left arm, shoulder and breast, producing injuries from which he died about noon. He leaves a wife and family. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict as accidental death.

Since writing the above, we have heard of two additional accidents on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. On Friday night last, Matthew Shannon, a watchman in the employ of the road at Glendale Station, a few miles east of Hayswille, lost his life under the following circumstances: In company with his brother, he was at the station awaiting the arrival of the train that was due to make the required signals. A short time previous to its arrival, he told the boy to go into the station house and warm himself, when it is supposed he sat down on the platform and fell asleep, and leaning his body too far over was struck by the locomotive and thrown under the wheels. The horribly mangled body was found and he died instantly. Coroner Clawson was apprised of the occurence and summoned a jury, who took over a parte hearing of the case adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when it will reassemble at Hayswell, the residence of the deceased.

On Saturday, a man was run over by the cars and killed at Economy, but his name, and the circumstances connected with the accident have not been communicated to us.

What the People Want.

Some years since the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company placed upon their road a Sunday church train from Blinton Station to this city, and if we are correctly informed there were but two passengers on the first trip; but now the cars come and return crowded to their utmost capacity, and whilst they are a great convenience to the church-going people along the line, the company reap a handsome profit from their enterprise. The same state of things is true with regard to the church train from McKeesport to Pittsburgh on the Connellsville road, and we understand the company have it in contemplation to run the train several miles east of the present starting point. The "owl trains" to Economy and Birmingham, recently put on the Fort Wayne road, and on the Pennsylvania road to Penn Station, recently put on, are fast growing into public favor, and will, in time, if not now, yield to the respective companies a handsome remuneration.

The extraordinary increase in rents for the past few years has compelled the working masses in our cities and boroughs to cast about them for cheaper dwellings, and their eyes have been naturally directed towards the rural districts lying contiguous to our lines of railroads. But the difficulty has heretofore been that after the working man's pocket-guard were overcome, there was no mode of conveyance to the rural districts, hence, in order to follow his occupation and support his family he was compelled to remain in the city, or pay high rents, as before, or live in some contracted room or dingy garret. As in the case of the roads mentioned, church trains and late night trains may during a few days of bad weather and rain not oppressed denizens but know to a certainty that trains of cars will run to Beaver, Greensburgh, West Newton, Hulton Station, Turtlebottom, Sewickley, etc., as late as eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and thousands will seek homes away from the dust and smoke of the city, where their cars will go on the Monday following, which will be the first return of each new year with the decree of from twenty-five to two hundred dollars increased rent per annum. Our railroads have received many privileges at the hands of our cities and boroughs, and in return they should afford ample facilities for reaching the rural districts during the day and night. Aside from the justness of the claim, it will, in the end, pay.

Held Under Advisement.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since a shooting affray occurred at Young's Restaurant by which a young man in the establishment was wounded by a pistol in the hand of Thomas Flood. At the time the matter was deemed of a serious nature, and Mr. John Lafferty made information before Mayor Lowry, charging Flood with assault and battery with intent to kill. Flood was arrested and held to bail from time to time for further hearing. On Saturday the case came up, Deputy District Attorney, John W. Riddell, appearing for the Commonwealth, and W. G. Moreland, Esq., for defence. It seems that Lafferty and Flood had some words in relation to a bet as to who would be the Republican nominee for Mayor, when the latter struck the former in the face. The parties then "closed" and fell to the floor, and in the scuffle a pistol, alleged to have been in the hand of Flood, was discharged, the ball lodging in the side of Speck. No one believes that Flood intended to shoot Speck, and Lafferty is now of the opinion that he did not design to do him bodily harm, and seems anxious that the matter should be settled amicably between them. The Mayor held the case under advisement until Wednesday next, when it will be again heard, and the parties will consult with the District Attorney. All things considered, it were better, perhaps, settle the difficulty without resort to a jury.

Union County Convention.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county met on Saturday, at their usual places, for holding elections in the several districts, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in the County Convention, on Tuesday, January 16th, 1866, at 11 a. m., at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor. The election of Delegates was by ballot; in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock p. m. The following are the names of the delegates as far as they have reached us:

PITTSBURG:

First Ward—George Wilson, Abram Fryer.
Second Ward—Thomas Steel, I. F. Von Bonhorst.
Third Ward—J. J. Selbeneck, W. Colville.
Fourth Ward—James McAnley, John Cassell.
Fifth Ward—
Sixth Ward—W. C. Moreland, John Wallace.
Seventh Ward—Max K. Morchead, Samuel Barclay.
Eighth Ward—Hall Patterson, John Sargeant.
Ninth Ward—James Irwin, George Keyser.
Tenth Ward—D. B. Hall, George W. Leonard.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—John R. Jennings, G. L. Braun.
Third Ward—Col. Williams, Wm. J. Means.

Interred—The body of the murderer Marschall was interred in the German Catholic burying ground. Cold as was the day quite a crowd of people were at the grave, attracted thither by the same morbid curiosity which caused so many to stand for hours on Friday and peer at the walls of the prison, inside of which the condemned man were executed.

Another Oil Strike.

We were shown a dispach yesterday from the Superintendent of the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company, dated Lowell, Ohio, January 15, 1866, which read as follows: "Number Four, on Carothers Farm, is pumping twenty-five barrels per day at a depth of 460 feet." This company, of which David Ritchey is President, Mr. B. McVey, Treasurer; A. T. Rahnestock, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Scroyer, Attorney, owns over one thousand acres in fee, and have put down wells on that part of their territory known as the Carothers Farm, which lies a short distance from Marietta, Ohio. No. 1 and 2, at a depth of 220 feet each have proved a success; No. 3 is not yet completed, and No. 4, at a depth of 460 feet, yields the amount above stated. The four wells are on a direct line, and are located about one hundred yards apart. The stock in this company is nearly all owned by Pittsburghers, and the gentleman from whom we gathered the above information is very sanguine of success in that region.

The Amateurs Concert and Clog Dancers.

There was a fair attendance at Lafayette Hall on Saturday evening to witness the performances of the Pittsburgh Boys. The entire programme was enthusiastically encored, especially the banjo playing of Mr. J. F. Irish. This gentleman plays the banjo in a very scientific manner, and he was called out repeatedly. The Cleveland correspondent of the New York Sunday *Mercury* speaking of his performances says, "Cleveland possesses some good amateur musical talent, among whom I will mention Mr. J. F. Irish, a very accomplished banjoist, in fact he has few superiors, either among amateurs or professionals. He has in his possession a beautiful silver mounted banjo, presented to him by the citizens of Saratoga, New York, where he formerly resided, as a testimonial of their regard for him as a musician and a gentleman."

The silver cup was contended for by Messrs. Maloney and Harkens, the prize being awarded to the former. Judge Bellon sentenced the contestants to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of eleven years and six months.

Thomas Hugnes, convicted of the killing of J. T. Gallen, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 to the Commonwealth and to further undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of ten years and six months.

Patrick Connor, convicted of felonous assault, in drawing a pistol on a police officer, asked for a new trial, which was refused, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the Commonwealth and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for the term of one year and six months.

Richard Snaidan, Murray Dias, Norman Herrington and William Reagan, convicted of killing Cornelius Bruner in Oconto, Ill., a short time ago, were called up for sentence, and were sent to the Western Penitentiary for the following terms, viz: Snaidan, nine years and six months; Dias, nine years and three months, Herrington, five years and three months, and Reagan five years and three months.

Court here adjourned.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

Several days ago, a man named Graham Martin, alias Washington Bonsel, succeeded in obtaining $2,000 from a bank in Wheeling by means of a forged check. He had been residing with his wife and two children in Parkersburg, and after getting the money left for parts unknown. The movements of his wife were closely watched by two Wheeling officers, and she was traced to this city, where she formerly resided. On arriving here, the officers discovered that she was shopping with some relatives of her husband in Manchester, and meeting her on the street, in Allegheny, was followed to the house of her friend. It being suspected that Martin was soon join her husband, her movements were closely watched, and on Friday forenoon she was seen to leave the house, taking her baggage with her. She went directly to the depot of the Pennsylvania railroad, where she took the Mail train, at 11:30, for the east. The officers got word to Martin, and when the young Johnstown she left the cars, where she was seen after joined her husband. He was arrested, and was brought to this city last night. At the depot he was told by some meddlesome person, who had heard the circumstances of his arrest, that the officers were in search of him, and left Wheeling without a requisition. He then began to make his legal rights, when the officers, fearing that they might get into trouble, had him locked up in the lock-up, and telegraphed to Gov. Boreman for a requisition. The Governor telegraphed them to hold the prisoner, and he would send a requisition for him immediately. He is still in the lock-up, and will be released as soon as the requisition arrives. He denies the charge alleged against him, but does not get like an innocent man. He had six hundred dollars upon his person, and sais his arrival here has secured the services of an attorney.

Sharpsburg Election.

The election for Borough officers in Sharpsburg resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The following is the result:

BURGESS.

*Francis Aloff.....	91	Jacob Cavode.....	71

COUNCIL.

*Jacob Kell.....	89	Vic K. McElheny	75
*Nicholas Altmeier	90	James Saint.....	79
*Jacob Aschbell.....	90	Wm. Moyle.....	80
*Jn. G. n. Redlich.....	91	Wm. Given.....	80
*Lewis Millhausser.....	91	A. Morton.....	71

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

*Jacob Kell.....	89	J. C. Lewis.....	82
*J. Montzheimer.....	94	W. Given.....	80

CONSTABLE.

*Jacob Triess.....	170	No opposition.	

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

*Jonathan Davis.....	96	Wm. Collier	2

INSPECTOR.

*Dr. C. A. Redlich.....	92	M. A. Bennett	79

RETURN INSPECTOR.

*Andrew McNamara	90	John England	82

ASSESSOR.

*Squire Comstock.....	169	No opposition	

Railroad Earnings.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway during the month of December ult., compared with the same period last year:

	1865.	1864.	INCREASE
From Freights	$750,087 70	$423,842 05	$
" Passgrs.	104,027 56	218,321 49	
" Express	12,750 36	22,820 74	2,070 62
" Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	
" Rent R'y	1,603 34	1,603 34	
" Miscel's	2,170 91	1,229 55	1,190 08
Total.	$879,825 73	$667,031 77	

Decrease from freights, 872,754.53; passengers, $26,023.94—Total, $96,208.28.

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, $8,478,459.54; for 1864, $7,129,465.76—Increase, $1,237,-993.08

The profit of operating for six months, the New Castle and Beaver Valley Road is not included in the above.

Acknowledgment.

We cannot allow the occasion to pass without returning our sincere thanks to John H. Stewart, Esq., Sheriff of Allegheny county, and to S. B. Cluley, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, for the many courtesies extended us upon the occasion of the late execution. Every avenue which could in any way contribute to information, without obtruding upon the preparations being made by the prisoners for the final scene, was thrown open to us, and every facility was afforded us for the gathering of such items of outside matters. The decorum and good order that prevailed is in fact owing to the latter gentleman's care and watchfulness. We have heard it said by those whose knowledge of the fact gives them the authority to speak, that it was the best conducted execution that has ever taken place in the county of Allegheny. Nothing was left to irresponsible hirelings, but everything was done by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Cluley themselves, thereby insuring as much comfort as possible to the prisoner. Being followed by some men, through curiosity, she abandoned the horse and fled to the woods. The men found the horse, and searched the woods for her, but she lay behind a log entirely covered with leaves, and escaped their observation. While lying there it rained, and turning cold, her feet became frozen. On getting up she found that she could not stand. Her shawl had become frozen to the ground, and she had to leave the greater portion of it behind. She then began to crawl on hands or dragged herself out of the woods, expecting to reach a house. Her strength failed her and dragging herself to a couple of hay-stacks in Wm. Cornelius' field, succeeded in digging a hole in one of them, into which she crept. She said she heard voices several times about the stack, and tried to holloa, but was too weak. The men found the horse state that it was *twenty-three days* from that time to the day on which the girl was discovered. All this time she was without nourishment of any kind, excepting hay, and some grass the frost had not nipped. Once or twice she moistened her mouth with snow, as it fell. She was not so much frozen but as might be supposed, for she said she had lost a great deal of flesh, as she used to be quite fleshy. Her hair is auburn, about six inches long, and clusters in ringlets all over her head. Her eyes are of a deep blue, but her complexion is now of a leaden hue, and one eye is very dull, and apparently sightless. She says she thinks it was *twenty-three days*, but the doctor says her feet were in a terrible condition, and she must lose one if not both of them. Her sufferings are excruciating, and she does not expect to live, therefore calling on her savior to shorten her sufferings. She has eaten but little, and cannot sleep but a few minutes at a time. She is still in the kind keeping of Squire Clawson's family, who she recognizes, something more may be learned of her history, and of the truth of her remarkable narrative. The former part of her statement lacks corroboration, but her adventure with the horse thieves is doubtless true, being corroborated by facts and circumstances known in the neighborhood.

Selling Liquor to Minors.

Alderman Taylor had before him to-day a case, which, if the offence be proven, should be visited with the heaviest penalty the law can inflict. Mrs. Francis Margy made oath that Michael Gruber, a liquor seller in the Fifth Ward, had sold liquor to her son, a minor, and she therefore prayed for his arrest. John Martin made asked for a warrant, which Gruber with selling liquor to his sons—minors. The city is filled with fast young men, who are going to the devil as fast as they can, and there is no one in which they could do more good than by having drunkards out of them. We hope that every man who is found guilty of selling liquor to those whom the law protects, will receive the full extent of punishment the law allows.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, as the eastern bound freight train, on the Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was nearing Economy, Ross Pelgar, a brakesman on the train, missed his footing, and fell upon the track between the cars The train ran over his arms, cutting them off, and otherwise injuring him in different parts of the body. He was taken to New Brighton on the western bound train, and is not expected to recover.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

The greater portion of the forenoon was taken up in making and entering motions in the Court of Common Pleas. The only sentences made up to the hour of adjournment were the following:

John Tagg was sentenced on two charges of illegal liquor selling, on the first $10 and on the second $20.

Peter Mittenberger, aggravated assault and battery, was fined $10 and costs of prosecution.

Fred. Eyerman was fined $10 and costs, for aggravated assault and battery.

Kier & Kennon, for maintaining a nuisance, were fined $10 and costs.

Pat. Dwyer, for selling liquor on Sunday, on two different days, was fined $40 for the first offense, and for the second $50 and twenty days imprisonment in the county jail. He was remanded.

Cornelius Burns, convicted of an assault with an attempt to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. McIntyre, of the farm of which our readers are cognizant, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and cost of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary for the period of three years and six months.

James Grilley, the associate of Barns in the assault upon Mrs. McIntyre, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor for the term of two years and three months.

Patrick Williams, convicted of perjury in swearing falsely in the Hughes-Gallen homicide case, was called up for sentence. After a few remarks from His Honor Judge Stowe on the enormity of the prisoner's crime, he was sentenced to a fine of $100 to the Commonwealth, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for the period of four years and six months.

Patrick Morrow, convicted of the killing of Patrick Welsh, was called up for sentence. It will be remembered that on the first trial Morrow was convicted of murder in the second degree. Judge Bellon sentenced Morrow to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of eleven years and six months.

Thomas Hugnes, convicted of the killing of J. T. Gallen, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 to the Commonwealth and to further undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of ten years and six months.

Patrick Connor, convicted of felonous assault, in drawing a pistol on a police officer, asked for a new trial, which was refused, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the Commonwealth and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for the term of one year and six months.

Richard Snaidan, Murray Dias, Norman Herrington and William Reagan, convicted of killing Cornelius Bruner in Oconto, Ill., a short time ago, were called up for sentence, and were sent to the Western Penitentiary for the following terms, viz: Snaidan, nine years and six months; Dias, nine years and three months, Herrington, five years and three months, and Reagan five years and three months.

Court here adjourned.

Larceny of $300.—The room of Mrs. Eli Young, at Young's restaurant, Smithfield street, was entered last evening, and three hundred dollars in money stolen. The publication fails upon one of the inmates of the house.

To Jurors.—We are requested to state that the jurors summoned to serve in the District Court, commencing on Monday next, will not be required to attend until Monday week, the 23d inst.

Primary Meetings.—Do not forget the Republican primary meetings to-night, to elect delegates to the Republican County Convention.

DIED.

McCLINTOCK—On Sunday morning, January 15, 1866, ALICE, infant daughter of Walter L. and Mary M. McClintock.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Church Avenue, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select lots will call at the superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits, and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILKINSBURG ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

LEVI LUDDEN, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. SARA LUDDEN, Assistant.

Such assistance will be obtained as the wants of the school require.

First Session will commence on MONDAY January 8th, and continue twelve weeks.

No scholar admitted for less than half a session and no deduction for absence, except on account of sickness.

Rates of tuition for session of twelve weeks:
Primary Branches, $6.00; Common Branches, $10; Latin and higher English, $12.
EXTRAS—French and German, $10; Music, $15.

Every effort will be made to make this a first-class School

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES T. NEALE

Has been admitted to

AN INTEREST IN OUR FIRM.

To date from the first instant.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, BITTE & CO.
PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866.—2w d&w

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(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866. }

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 1881.....	106 00	—
U. S. 7-30.....	104 00	—
U. S. 5-20's.....	102 75	—
U. S. 10-40's.....	92 50	—
U. S. Certificates.....	97 50	—
3-10's.....	137 00	—
Allegheny County Fives.....	72 75	74 00
Connellsville Stocks.....	90 00	—
Monongahela Insurance.....	—	42 00
Cash Insurance.....	—	50 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.....	0 75	1 00
Citizens' National Bank.....	87 00	—
Exchange National Bank.....	50 00	—
M. & M. National Bank.....	96 50	—
Peoples National Bank.....	104 50	—
Third National Bank.....	120 00	—
Bank of Pittsburgh.....	98 00	—
Fourth National Bank.....	—	110 00
Superior Iron Co. with int.....	—	100 00

Gold has strengthened up a little to-day, quotation remaining nearly steady at 129. Gold trading governments are here heavy, and the decline has been marked.

The fluctuations during the last ten days show the power of the European market already—what would it be with our exchequer removed in part to London or Paris, with one thousand million of our indebtedness held there instead of four hundred millions as at present! The New York quotations are as follows: Sixes 1881, 103½; Five Twenties, 103½; Ten Forties, 99½; Seven Thirties, 99½; Certificates, 98½. Seven Thirty Notes have improved under the low coupnrates, and are firmly held at quotations.

The home market has been rather sluggish for two days past, even bank shares moving slowly. We have some more dividends from oil companies to announce. The staunch old Columbia comes up with the usual two per cent monthly. The Dalzell Oil Company has declared one per cent, payable on the 22nd instant, and the McElheny two per cent on the reduced capital, payable forthwith.

—The annual circular of the Mercantile Agency furnishes a statement of the number of failures in the Northern States and the amount of liabilities from the year 1857 up to the present time. The greatest number of failures was 4,257, involving $255,818,000, in 1857, consequent mainly upon the great expansion in banks and land speculations of that memorable year. In 1861 the number was 3,176 involving $8,579,700. In 1865 there were 530 failures, with $17,625,000 of liabilities. From 1857 to 1865 the average yearly amount of liabilities from business failures in the Northern States is $76,173,000, and the grand total of all the liabilities for the nine years included is the enormous sum of $682,565,401. Of the present commercial condition of the South the agency reports that the progress toward settled and permanent prosperity has been far greater than could have been expected, and advises the introduction of capital in the lately seceded States, in order to enable the old merchants and traders to square up their indebtedness incurred before the war. It also hopes much from the extensive preparations now being made for raising a large cotton crop this year.